THE
English Rudiments
OF THE
LATINE TONGUE,

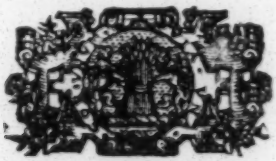
Explained by

QUESTION and ANSWER.

Which are so formed, that a Childe, omitting altogether the *Questions*, may learn onely the *Answers*, and be fully instructed in the Rudiments of the *Latine* Tongue.

By WILLIAM DU-GARD.

For the Use of Merchant-Tailor's *School.*



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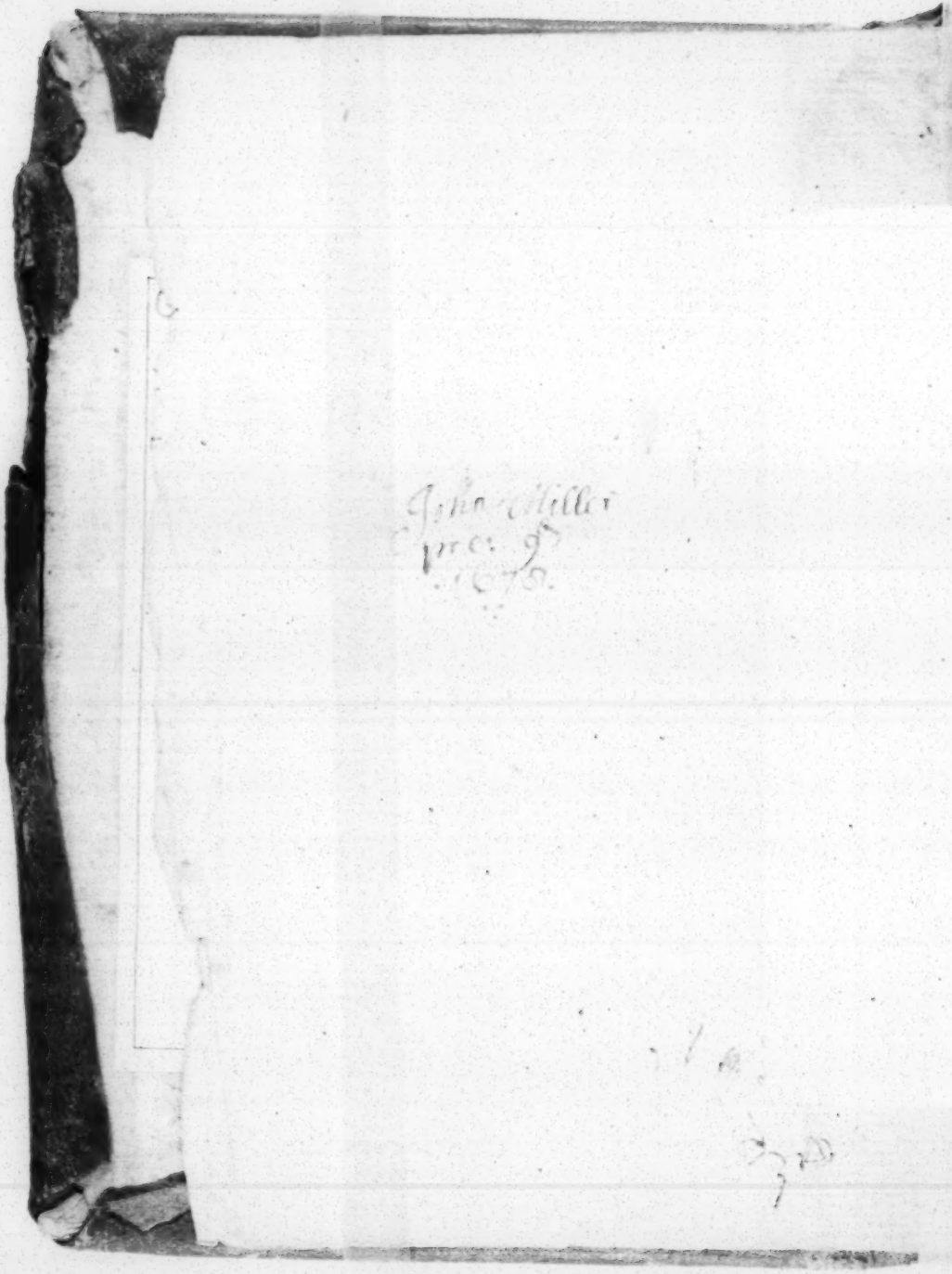

John Miller
pre: 9d
1678.

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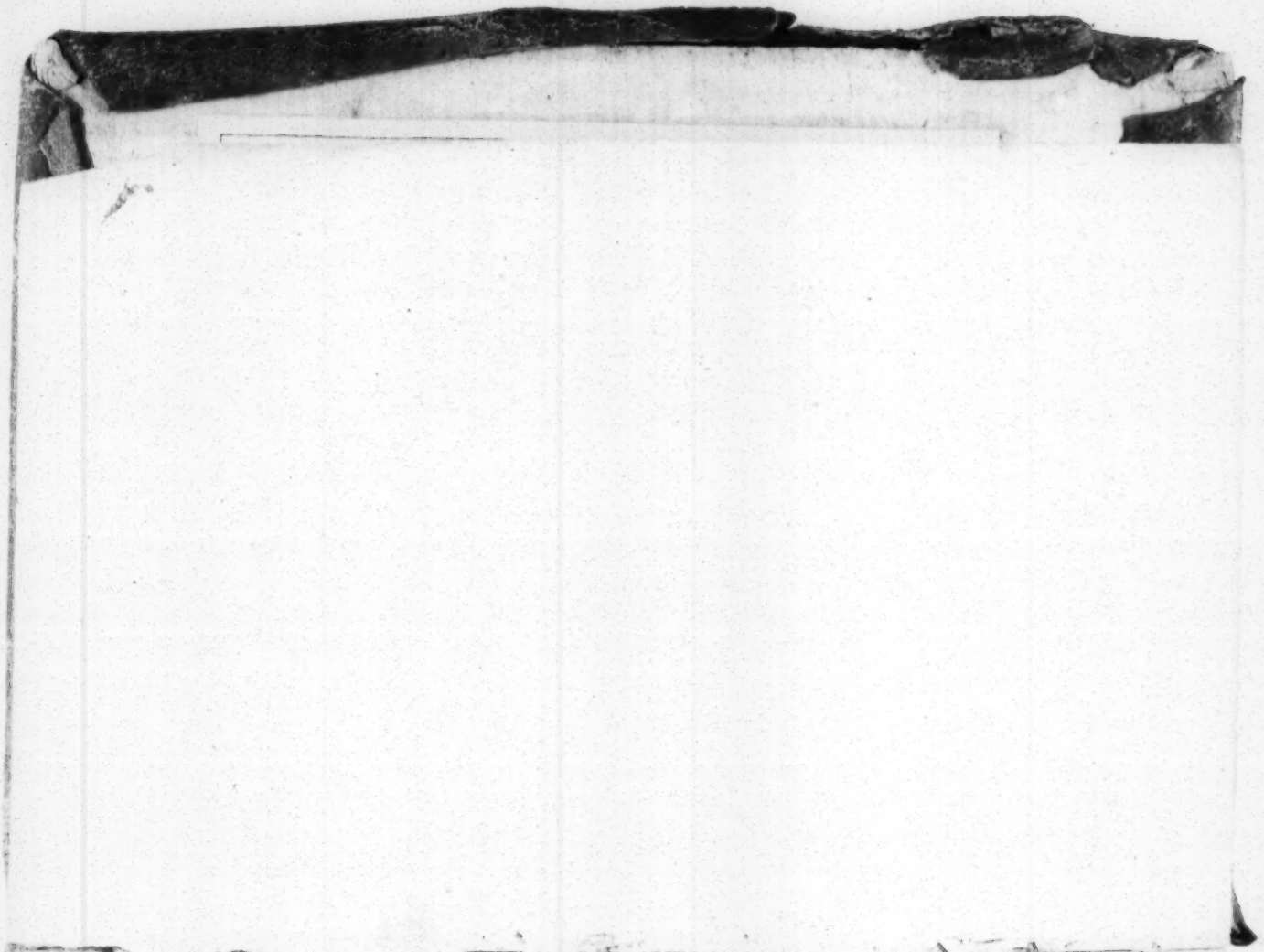


To the LEARNER of the

RUDIMENTS

Of the

Latine Tongue.

IN the undertaking of the meaneſt Action ſom *Scope* and *End* is propoſed. In thy coming to School, thou muſt conſider, that thy *End* and *Aim* is,(or ought to bee,)to obtein learning: the End of that is, to enable thee to do God better ſervice, either in Church or Common-wealth. To facilitate the way, Theſe *Engliſh Rudiments of the Latine Tongue* are ſo compoſed by Queſtion and Anſwer, (that if my experience deceiv mee not) they will render the Task more eaſie and pleaſanter both to Teacher and Learner. For when the childe ſhall ſee that hee is able to ask a pertinent

Queſtion, and his fellow give him a full Anſwer; the Maſter's labor is much eaſed, and the Childe greatly encouraged, the Memory leſs burdened than it was heretofore in the Common Accidence: and yet the expenſ and tediouſneſs of other Comments wholly avoided.

But in learning by heart, Let mee admoniſh thee to paſs by the Queſtions altogether, mindeing them not at all: as for example, in the Numbers, the Queſtion and Anſwer ſtand thus:

Qu. *How many Numbers bee there in Nouns?*

In Nouns bee two Numbers: the Singular and the Plural.

Qu. *How know you the Singular Number?*

The Singular Number ſpeaketh but of one: *as* Lapis, *a Stone.*

Qu. *How the Plural?*

The Plural number ſpeaketh of more than one: *as*, Lapides, *Stones.*

Now, if you omit the Queſtions, it ſtand's together thus to bee Learned of the Scholar.

In Nouns bee two Numbers: the Singular and the Plural: the Singular Number ſpeaketh but of One: *as*, Lapis, *a Stone*: **the Plural number ſpeaketh of more than One;** *as*, Lapides, *Stones.*

The principal Queſtions are numbred by Figures. 1, 2, 3, 4, *&c.* ——— ſom are not numbred,

numbred, but set down in a lesser Character for explanation of the former: which in learning by heart may be passed by.

The main labor in learning (as of any Language, so) of the *Latine* Tongue, is, in *Nouns* and *Verbs*: in the other Parts there is little hardness. These Rudiments, for the Common Rules, are sufficient for the Young beginner, whose tender capacitie cannot comprehend Curious Criticisms. When age and proficiency draw's them further, they may then bee exercised therein: in the mean time, if they bee well practised in the *Declining* of Nouns, and *Conjugating* Verbs, the greatest difficultie will bee overcom. To this End *Comenius* hath furnished us with a *Vestibulum Linguæ Latinæ*: where they may have plenty of Nouns & Verbs disposed in an easie Method, with a *Vocabularie*, at the later End, where every word is declined and fitted for Children's Capacity: and a *Janua Linguarum*, a new Work, for those that have made further progress. Bless God for these helps, which our forefathers were not acquainted withall. Do not thou, by thy negligence, lose the fruit of so great a benefit, which thou maist now enjoy, to thy great advantage, if it bee not thine own fault. Do not therefore squander away idly that precious

time, which thou canſt never call back again: nor let ſlip the Opportunity which is now afforded thee in thy tender age; leaſt, when time ſhall better awake thy judgement, thou repent (as multitudes have don) when it is too late.

Theſe Rudiments have two parts: I. *Etymologie* II. *Syntaxis*. *Etymologie* handle's the eight patts, with their accidents, or, things belonging to them, ſeverally, as Single words, which begin at **In Speech**. *Syntaxis*, as they are joyned together in a ſpeech: which begin's at the **Concords**. The Rules of *Propriaque Maribus*, teach you to know, what *Gender* a *Noun* is of Regularly: *Heteroclits*, or *Nouns* that *vary* from the Ordinary *Rule*, are ſet down in *Quæ Genus*. But for the declining of them, when the *Gender* is once known, you muſt bring them to ſom *pattern or example* in the *five Declenſions*. The Uſe of the *Rules* at *As in præſenti* is, to teach you to know the *præterperfect Tenſ* and the *Supines* of *Verbs*, both Simple and Compound: and the *Declining* of them muſt bee reduced to the *four Conjugations* here ſet down. Continual practice and Exerciſe will quickly gain a dexterity therein: and then thou maiſt with delight and pleaſure go on to the *Syntaxis*, and ſet upon other

other Authors. And for thy Eaſ, I have added at the end of theſe *Rudiments* all the *Nouns* comprended in the *Rules* of *Propria quæ maribus*, and *Quæ genus*, with their Declenſion and Gender: and all the *Verbs* in *As in præſenti*, with a ſhort or long note of their Conjugation, to which in *declining* they may be referred. If thou receiv any Benefit or furtherance hereby, give God the Glory.

Capital Letters.

Rom. A B C D E F G H I J K L M N O P Q R S T V U W X Y Z.

Italick. *A B C D E F G H I J K L M N O P Q R S T V U W X Y Z.*

Small letters, or characters.

Rom. a b c d e f g h i j k l m n o p q r ſ s t v u w x y z.

Italick. *a b c d e f g h i j k l m n o p q r ſ s t v u w x y z.*

We uſe great Characters.

1. In proper Names: *as* Petrus, Joannes, *Peter John.*
2. In the beginning of a Sentence; *as* Deum time. Parentes honora. *Fear God. Honor thy Parents.*

3. In,

3. In Names of Arts, *as*, Grammatica, Logica, Rhetorica, &c.

4. In Names of Offices and Dignities: *as*, Episcopus, *a Bishop*. Celsitudo vestra, *your Highness*.

Other words, for the most part, are to be written with small characters.

Letters are divided into *Vowels* and *Consonants*. There be five *Vowels*, which make a perfect sound of themselves, *viz.* a, e, i, o, u; and the Greek y, for i. All the rest are *Consonants*, which sound with a *Vowel*.

But *i* and *u* are sometimes *Consonants*, and sometimes *Vowels*. They are always *Consonants*, when they are set before themselves, or other *Vowels* in the same syllable, and must be written thus, j, v; *jacco, initio, jubeo, voluntas, vultus*. But set before a Consonant, they are always Vowels, and thus written: i *and* u; as *ignis, inter; ubi, umbra, unus*.

Notes or Points, *which we use in distinguishing writing, are*

1. a Comma, *which is a short pause* ——— ,
2. a Semicolon, *Somwhat longer* ——— ;
3. a Colon, *a longer stay* ——— :
4. a Period, *which make's up a perfect sentence* ——— .
5. a Note of Exclamation ——— !
6. a Note of Interrogation ——— ?
7. a Parenthesis ——— ( )

The

The Rudiments of the LATINE TONGUE.

Question 1.

How many parts of Speech are there?

In Speech bee Eight Parts.

I. Noun,	declined.	V. Adverb,	undeclined.
II Pronoun,		VI. Conjunction,	
III. Verb,		VII. Preposition,	
IV. Participle,		VIII Interjection	

What is it to bee Declined?

To bee **declined** is to bee varied or changed into divers terminations.

What is a termination?

A **termination** is the ending of a word in the last letter or syllable.

What is it to be undeclined?

To bee **undeclined** is not to bee varied or changed at all into divers terminations; but to remain alwayes the same: as, *hodie, cras, ad, apud*, &c.

Of a NOUN.

Qu. 2, *What is a Noun?*

A **Noun is the name of a thing that may bee seen, felt, heard, or understood:** as manus *an hand*, domus *an house*, bonitas *goodnesse*.

Qu. 3. *How many sorts of Nouns are there?*

There be two sorts of Nouns: a Noun Substantive, and a Noun Adjective.

Qu. 4. *What is a Noun Substantive?*

A Noun Substantive is that standeth by himself, and requireth not another word to bee joyned with him, to shew his signification; as homo, *a man.*

What mean you by that standeth by himself?

It standeth by himself. i.e. it is understood of it self alone, without the help of another word.

Qu. 5. *What is a Noun Adjective?*

A Noun Adjective is that cannot stand by it self in reason or signification; but requireth to be joyned with another word: as bonus *good*, pulcher *fair.*

Qu. 6. *How is a Noun Substantive declined?*

A Noun Substantive is declined with one Article; as Hic magister *a master*: or else with two at the most; as Hic & hæc pater *a father*, or *mother.*

Qu. 7. *How is a Noun Adjective declined?*

A Noun Adjective is declined either with three terminations, as bonus, bona, bonum: or else with three Articles: as Hic, hæc, & hoc felix, *happy*: Hic & hæc levis & hoc leve *light.*

Qu. 8. *How many sorts of Nouns Substantives bee there?*

A Noun Substantive is either Proper to the thing it betokeneth, as Carolus is my proper name: or else is Common to many, as Homo is a common name to all men.

Qu. 9. *How many things belong to a Noun?*

There belong to a Noun these five things: Number, Case, Gender, Declension and Comparison.

Qu. 10.

Qu. 10. *How many Numbers bee there in a Noun?*

IN Nouns bee two Numbers; the ſingular and the Plural.

Qu. 11. *How know you the Singular Number?*

The Singular number ſpeaketh but of One; as Lapis, *a ſtone.*

Qu. 12. *How the Plural?*

The Plural number ſpeaketh of more than one; as Lapides, *ſtones.*

Caſes of Nouns.

Qu. 13. *How many Caſes bee there in Nouns?*

THere bee in Nouns ſix Caſes, ſingularly and plurally: the Nominative, the Genitive, the Dative, the Accuſative, the Vocative, and the Ablative.

How be theſe Caſes known one from another?

The Nominative and the Accuſative are known by their *Places*; the reſt by their *Signs.*

Qu. 14. *How know you the Nominative Caſe?*

The Nominative Caſe cometh before the Verb, and anſwereth to this queſtion, Who or what; as, Magiſter docet, *The Maſter teacheth.*

Qu. 15. *How the Genitive?*

The Genitive Caſe is known by this token Of, and anſwereth to this queſtion Whoſe or whereof; as Doctrina magiſtri, *The learning of the maſter.*

Qu. 16. *How the Dative?*

The Dative Caſe is known by this token To, and anſwereth to this queſtion. To whom, or to

What: as, Do librum magistro, *I give a book to the Master.*

Qu. 17. *How the Accusative?*

The Accusative Case followeth the Verb, and answereth to this question, Whom or What; as, Amo magistrum, *I love the Master.*

Qu. 18. *How the Vocative?*

The Vocative Case is known by Calling or Speaking to; as, ô magister! *O Master!*

Qu. 19. *How the Ablative?*

The Ablative Case is commonly joyned with Prepositions serving to the Ablative Case; as, De magistro, *Of the Master*; Coram magistro, *Before the Master.*

Also In, With, Through, For, From, By and Than, after the Comparative Degree, be **Signs** of the Ablative Case.

What be the Common Signs of the Cases?

The Common Signs of the
- Nominative is a or the.
- Genitive —— of.
- Dative ——— to.
- Accusative — the.
- Vocative — ô.
- Ablative —— from.

Articles.

Qu. 20. *What is the Use of Articles?*

Articles are marks or notes of the Gender borrowed of the Pronoun, and are thus declined.

Singulariter	Nominat.	*hic, hæc, hoc*	Pluraliter	Nominat.	*hi, hæ, hæc*
	Gen.	*hujus, hujus, hujus*		G.	*horum, harū, horū*
	Dativ.	*huic, huic, huic*		Dat.	*his, his, his,*
	Accus.	*hunc, hanc, hoc*		Accus.	*hos, has, hæc*
	Voc.	*caret*		Vocat.	*caret.*
	Ablat.	*his, his, hoc*		Ablat.	*his, his, his.*

Gen.

Genders of Nouns.

Qu. 21. *How many Genders of Nouns be there?*

GEnders of Nouns be ſeven; the Maſculine, the Feminine, the Neuter, the Common of two, the Common of three, the Doubtful, and the Epicene.

Qu. 22. *How know you the Maſculine Gender?*

The Maſculine Gender is declined with this article Hic: *as* Hic vir, *a man.*

Qu. 23. *How the Feminine?*

The Feminine Gender is declined with this article Hæc: *as* Hæc mulier, *a woman.*

Qu. 24. *How the Neuter?*

The Neuter Gender is declined with this article Hoc: *as* Hoc ſaxum, *a ſtone.*

Qu. 25. *How the Common of two?*

The Common of two is declined with Hic & hæc: *as* Hic & hæc parens, *a father or mother.*

Qu. 26. *How the Common of three?*

The Common of three is declined with Hic, hæc, & hoc: *as* Hic, hæc, & hoc Felix, *happie.*

Qu. 27. *How the Doubtfull?*

The Doubtfull Gender is declined with Hic or hæc: *as* Hic vel hæc Dies, *a day.*

Qu. 28. *How the Epicene?*

The Epicene Gender is declined with one article; and under that one article both kindes bee ſignified: *as* Hic paſſer, *a ſparrow*, Hæc Aquila, *an eagle*, both hee and ſhee.

Declensions of Nouns.

Qu. 29. *How many Declensions bee there?*

THere bee five Declensions of Nouns.

Qu. 30. *How are the Five Declensions known, one from the other.*

These Five Declensions are known asunder by the terminations of their Cases?

Qu. 31. *How the first?*

I. THe first is, when the Genitive and Dative Case singular end in æ: the Accusative in am: the Vocative like the Nominative: the Ablative in â: the Nominative plural in æ: the Genitive in arum: the Dative in is: the Accusative in as. the Vocative like the Nominative: the Ablative in is: as in example.

Singulariter

Nominativo	hæc Musa	*a song*
Genitivo	hujus Musæ	*of a song*
Dativo	huic Musæ	*to a song*
Accusativo	hanc Musam	*the song*
Vocativo	ô Musa	*ô song*
Ablativo	ab hac Musa	*from a song.*

Pluraliter

Nominativo	hæ Musæ	*songs*
Genitivo	harum Musarum	*of songs*
Dativo	his Musis	*to songs*
Accusativo	has Musas	*the songs*
Vocativo	ô Musæ	*ô songs*
Ablativo	ab his Musis	*from songs.*

What particular observation have ye in the first Declension?

Note that Filia and Nata do make the Dative and Ablative plural in is, or in abus. Also Dea, mula, equa, liberta, make the Dative and the Ablative Case plural in abus only.

Qu. 32.

Qu. 32. *How know you the ſecond Declenſion?*

II. The Second is, When the Genitive Caſe ſingular ends in i: the Dative in o: the Accuſative in um; the Vocative for the moſt part like the Nominative: the Ablative in o: The Nominative plural in i: the Genitive in orum: the Dative in is: the Accuſative in os: the Vocative like the Nominative; the Ablative in is: as in example.

Singulariter

Nom.	hic magiſter	*a maſter*
Gen.	hujus magiſtri	*of a maſter*
Dat.	huic magiſtrô	*to a maſter*
Acc.	hunc magiſtrum	*the maſter*
Voc.	ô magiſter	*ô maſter*
Abl.	ab hoc magiſtro	*from a maſter.*

Pluraliter

Nom.	hi magiſtri	*maſters*
Gen.	horum magiſtrorum	*of maſters*
Dat.	his magiſtris	*to maſters*
Acc.	hos magiſtros	*the maſters*
Voc.	ô magiſtri	*ô maſters*
Abl.	ab his magiſtris	*from maſters.*

Singulariter

Nom.	hic Dominus	*a Lord*
Gen.	hujus Domini	*of a Lord*
Dat.	huic Domino	*to a Lord*
Accuſ.	hunc Dominum	*the Lord*
Voc.	ô Domine	*ô Lord*
Abl.	ab hoc Domino	*from a Lord*

Pluraliter

Nom. hi Domini	*Lords*
Gen. horum Dominorum	*of Lords*
Dat. his Dominis	*to Lords*
Accuſ. hos Dominos	*the Lords*
Vocat. ô Domini	*ô Lords*
Ablat. ab his Dominis	*from Lords.*

Why do you ſay, in the Voc. ſingular the Vocative for the moſt part like the Nominative.

Becauſe it is not alwaies ſo: for there be divers exceptions: as,

I. When the Nominative endeth in us, the Vocative ſhall end in e: as *Nom.* hic Dominus, *Vocative* ô Domine. Except Deus which maketh ô Deus, and filius, that maketh ô fili.

II. When the Nominative endeth in ius, if it be the proper name of a man, the Vocative ſhal end in i, as *Nom.* hic Georgius. *Voc.* ô Georgi.

III. Alſo theſe Nouns following make the Vocative in e, or in us: as, agnus, locus, vulgus, populus, chorus, fluvius.

N. B. Note alſo that all Nouns of the Neuter Gender, of what Declenſion ſoeuer they bee, have the Nominative, the Accuſative, and the Vocative alike in both Numbers; and in the plural number they end all in a, as in example.

Singulariter.

Nom. hoc regnum	*a kingdom*
Gen. hujus regni	*of a kingdom*
Dat. huic regno	*to a kingdom*
Accuſ. hoc regnum.	*the kingdom*
Vocat. ô regnum	*from a kingdom*

Pluraliter

Pluraliter.

Nom. hæc regna	*kingdoms*
Genit. horum regnorum	*of kingdoms*
Dat. his regnis	*to kingdoms*
Accuſ. hæc regna	*the kingdoms*
Vocat. ô Regna	*ô kingdoms*
Abl. ab his regnis	*from kingdoms.*

Ambo and Duo make the neuter Gender in o; and be thus declined.

Pluraliter

Nom. Ambo, ambæ, ambo	*both.*
Gen. amborum, ambarum, amborum	
Dativ. ambobus, ambabus, ambobus	
Accuſ. ambos, ambas, ambo	
Vocat. ambo, ambæ, ambo	
Ablat. ambobus, ambabus, ambobus.	

Likewiſe Duo.

Qu. 33. *How know you the third Declenſion?*

III. The third is when the Genitive Caſe Singular endeth in is. the Dative in i, the Accuſative in em, and ſometime in im, and ſometime in both: the Vocative like the Nominative: the Ablative in e, ſometime in i, and ſometime both e, and i: the Nominative Caſe plural in es: the Genitive in um, and ſometime in ium, the Dative in bus, the Accuſative in es: the Vocative like the Nominative: the Ablative in bus: as in example.

Singulariter

Nom. hic lapis	*a ſtone*
Gen. hujus lapidis	*of a ſtone*
Dat. huic lapidi	*to a ſtone*
Accuſ. hunc lapidem	*the ſtone*
Vocat. ô lapis	*ô ſtone*
Ablat. ab hoc lapide	*from a ſtone.*

Pluraliter.

Pluraliter

Nom.	hi lapides	*ſtones*
Gen.	horum lapidum	*of ſtones*
Dat.	his lapidibus	*to ſtones*
Acc.	hos lapides	*the ſtones*
Voc,	ô lapides	*ô ſtones*
Abl.	ab his lapidibus	*from ſtones.*

Singulariter

Nom.	hic & hæc parens	*a father or mother*
Gen.	hujus parentis	
Dat.	huic parenti	
Accuſ.	hunc & hanc parentem	
Voc.	ô parens	
Ablat.	ab hoc & hac parente.	

Pluraliter

Nom.	hi & hæ parentes
Gen.	horum & harum parentum
Dat.	his parentibus
Accuſ.	hos & has parentes
Vocat.	ô parentes
Ablat.	his parentibus.

Qu. 34. *How know you the fourth Declenſion?*

IV. The fourth is, when the Genitive Caſe ſingular endeth in ûs: the Dative in ui: the Accuſative in um: the Vocative like the Nominative: the Ablative in u: The Nominative plural in us: the Genitive in uum; the Dative in ibus: the Accuſative in us: the Vocative like the Nominative: the Ablative in ibus: as in example.

Singula-

Singulariter

Nom. hæc manus *an hand.*
Gen. hujus manûs *of an hand*
Dat. huic manui *to an hand*
Accuſ. hanc manum *the hand*
Vocat. ô manus *ô hand*
Ablat. ab hac manu *from an hand.*

Pluraliter

Nom. hæ manus *hands.*
Gen. harum manuum *of hands*
Dat. his manibus *to hands*
Accuſ. has manus *the hands*
Vocat. ô manus *O hands*
Ablat. ab his manibus *from hands.*

Qu. 35. *How know you the firſt Declenſion?*

V. **The firſt is, when the Genitive and the Dative Caſe ſingular end in ei; the Accuſative in em; the Vocative like the Nominative, the Ablative in e; the Nominative plural in es; the Genitive in erum; the Dative in ebus; the Accuſative in es; the Vocative like the Nominative; the Ablative in ebus; as in example.**

Singulariter

Nom. hæc facies *a face*
Gen. hujus faciei *of a face*
Dat. huic faciei *to a face*
Accuſ. hanc faciem *the face*
Vocat. ô facies *ô face*
Ablat. ab hac facie *from a face.*

Plu-

Pluraliter

Nom. hæ facies	*a face*
Gen. harum facierum	*of faces*
Dat. his faciebus	*to faces*
Accuſ. has facies	*the faces*
Vocat. ô facies	*ô faces*
Ablat. ab his faciebus	*from faces*

N.B. **Note that all nouns of the fifth declenſion bee of the Feminine Gender, except meridies and dies.**

Qu. *How end's the Genitive Caſe ſingular in each Declenſion?*

The Genitive Caſe ſingular of the

1. *in* æ	*as* Muſæ.
2. *in* i	*as* Magiſtri.
3. *in* is	*as* Lapidis.
4. *in* ûs	*as* Manûs.
5. *in* ei	*as* Faciei.

The Dative Caſe ſingular of the

1. *in* æ	*as* Muſæ.
2. *in* o	*as* Magiſtro.
3. *in* i	*as* Lapidi.
4. *in* ui	*as* Manui.
5. *in* ei	*as* Faciei.

Accuſative Caſe ſingular of the

1. *in* am	*as* Muſam.
2. *in* um	*as* Magiſtrum.
3. *in* em	*as* Lapidem.
4. *in* um	*as* Manum.
5. *in* em	*as* Faciem.

The Vocative like the nominative, ſingularly and plurally, in all declenſions; ſave in the ſecond ſingular; where it is for the moſt part like the nominative.

The

The ablative ſingular of the

1. *in* â *as* Muſâ.
2. *in* o *as* Magiſtro.
3. *in* e *as* Lapide.
4. *in* u *as* Manu.
5. *in* e *as* Facie.

The nom. plural of the

1. *in* æ *as* Muſæ.
2. *in* i *as* Magiſtri.
3. *in* es *as* Lapides.
4. *in* us *as* Manus.
5. *in* es *as* Facies.

The Genitive plural of the

1. *in* arum *as* Muſarum.
2. *in* orum *as* Magiſtrorum,
3. *in* um or ium *as* Lapidum, triſtium.
4. *in* uum *as* Manuum,
5. *in* erum *as* Facierum.

The Dative plural of the

1. *in* is *as* Muſis.
2. *in* is *as* Magiſtris.
3. *in* bus *as* Lapidibus.
4. *in* ibus *as* Manibus.
5. *in* ebus *as* Faciebus.

The Accuſative plural of the

1. *in* as *as* Muſas
2. *in* os *as* Magiſtros.
3. *in* es *as* Lapides.
4. *in* us *as* Manus.
5. *in* es *as* Facies.

The Vocative Plural is alwayes like the Nominative.

The ablative Plural is ever the ſame with the Dative.

The Declineing of Adjectives.

Qu. 36. *How is a Noun Adjective of three terminations declined?*

A Noun Adjective of three terminations is thus declined.

Singulariter			Pluraliter		
Nom.	*bonus,*	*bona, bonum.*	*N. boni,*	*bonæ, bona.*
Gen.	*boni,*	*bonæ, boni.*	*G. bonorum,*	*bonarũ, bonorũ*
Dat.	*bono,*	*bonæ, bono.*	*D. bonis,*	*bonis, bonis.*
Acc.	*bonum,*	*bonam, bonum.*	*A. bonos,*	*bonas, bona.*
Voc.	*bone,*	*bona, bonum.*	*V. boni,*	*bonæ, bona.*
Abl.	*bono,*	*bona, bono.*	*A. bonis,*	*bonis, bonis.*

N B. Eight Adjectives *viz.* unus, totus, solus ullus, alius, alter, uter, and neuter make the Gen sing in ius, and the Dative in i: as unus, una, unum Gen. unius. Dat. uni; in other places like bonus. But ullus, alius, alter uter, and neuter lack the Vocative case and alius makes aliud in the neuter Gender, not in aliud.

Qu. 37. *How is a Noun Adjective of three Articles declined?*

A Noun Adjective of three Articles is thus declined, after the third Declenſion.

Sing.		Plur.	
N	*hic, hæc, & hoc, felix*	*N. hi & hæ felices & hæc felicia.*	
G.	*hujus felicis.* (happy.	*G. horum, harum, & horum*	
D.	*huic felici.*	*D. his felicibus.*	(*feicium*
A.	*hunc & hanc felicem, & hoc felix.*	*A. hos & has felices, & hæ felicia*	
Voc.	*ó felix.*	*V. ò felices, & ò felicia.*	
A.	*ab hoc, hac, & hoc felice vel felici.*	*A. ab his felicibus.*	

Sing

Sing.	Plur.
N. hic & hæc triſtis & hoc triſte. (ſorrowfull	*N. hi & hæ triſtes, & hæc triſtia.*
G. huius triſtis.	*G. horum, harum & horum triſtium.*
D. huic triſti.	*D. his triſtibus.*
A. hunc & hanc triſtem, & hoc triſte.	*Ac. hos & has triſtes, & hæc triſtia.*
Voc. ô triſtis & ô triſte.	*V. ô triſtes & ô triſtia.*
Abl. ab hoc hâc & hoc triſti.	*A. ab his triſtibus.*

Compariſons of Nouns Adjectives.

Qu. 38. *What is Compariſon?*

COmpariſon is the altering the ſignification of a word into more or leſſe by degrees.

Qu. 39. *What ſorts of Nouns are compared?*

Adjectives, whoſe ſignification may increaſe or be diminiſhed, may form compariſon.

What is it to have the ſignification increaſed or diminiſhed?

To have the ſignification increaſed or diminiſhed, is to be made more or leſſe: as hard, harder, hardeſt, ſo back again, hardeſt, harder, hard.

Qu. 40. *How many degrees of Compariſon are there?*

There be three degrees of Compariſon: the Poſitive, the Comparative, and the Superlative.

Qu. 41. *How know you the Poſitive?*

The Poſitive betokeneth a thing abſolutely without excеſs, as durus *hard.*

Qu. 42. *How know you the Comparative?*

The Comparative ſomwhat exceedeth his Poſitive in ſignification: as durior, *harder, or more hard.*

Qu

Qu. 43 *Whence is the Comparative degree formed?*

The Comparative is formed of the firſt caſe of his Poſitive that endeth in i by putting thereto or in the maſculine and Feminine Gender, and us in the neuter: as, of duri, hic & hæc durior & hoc durius: of triſti, hic & hæc triſtior, & hoc triſtius.

Qu. 44 *How know you the Superlative?*

The Superlative exceedeth his poſitive in the higheſt degree, as duriſſimus *hardeſt.*

Qu. 45 *Whence is the Superlative formed?*

The Superlative is formed of the firſt caſe of his poſitive that endeth in i, by putting to ſ **and** simus; **as of** duri, duriſſimus; of triſti, triſtiſſimus.

Qu. 46 *How be Nouns Adjectives of the Comparative degree declined?*

Nouns adjectives of the comparative degree, are declined like durior *harder,* **thus**

Sing.	Plur.
N. his & hæc durior & hoc durius.	*N. hi & hæ duriores & hæc duriora*
G. hujus durioris.	*G horum harum & horum duriorum.*
D. huic duriori.	*D. his duribus.*
Ac. hunc & hanc duriorem & hoc durius.	*A hos & has duriores & hæc duriora.*
Voc ô durior & ô durius.	*V ô duriores & ô duriora.*
Ab. ab hôc hac & hoc duriore vel duriori.	*Ab. ab his duribus.*

Qu 47. *What Exceptions are there from theſe general rules?*

From theſe general rules are excepted theſe that follow.

I. Bonus, melior, optimus. Malus, pejor, peſſimus. Magnus, major, maximus. Parvus, minor, minimus. Multus plurimus, multa plurima, multum, plus, plurimum.

II. He

II. If the positive end in er, the Superlative is formed of the nominative Case, by putting to rimus: as pulcher pulcherrimus.

III. These nouns ending in lis make the Superlative by changing lis into limus: as humilis humillimus: similis simillimus: facilis facillimus: gracilis gracillimus: agilis agillimus: docilis docillimus. All other nouns ending in lis follow the general rule aforegoing.

IV. If a vowel come before os, it is compared by magis and maxime: as pius, magis-pius, maxime pius. Assiduus, magis-assiduus maxime assiduus.

Of a Pronoun.

Qu. 48. *What is a Pronoun?*

A Pronoun is a part of speech much like to a Noun, which is used in shewing or rehearsing

Why is it called a Pronoun?

It is called a Pronoun, because it is put for a Noun, and doth supply the place of a Noun.

How are Pronouns used?

Pronouns are used two wayes: either in shewing or rehearsing.

Qu. 49. *How many Pronouns, bee there?*

There be fifteen Pronouns: Ego, tu, sui, ille, ipse, iste, hic, is, meus, tuus suus, noster, vester, nostras, vestras.

Qu. 50. *How many have the Vocative case?*

Four of these have the Vocative case: as tu, meus, noster, and nostras: all the rest lack it: also sui wants the nominative case.

Qu. 51. *What are added to the Pronouns?*

To these may be added their compounds: Egomet, tute, idem, and also qui, quæ, quod.

Qu. 52. *How many Pronoun-Subſtantives bee there?*

Ego, tu, ſui, are Pronoun-Subſtantives: all the reſt are Adjectives.

Qu. 53. *How many Pronoun Primitives bee there?*

Theſe eight Pronouns, Ego, tu, ſui, ille, ipſe, iſte, hic, and is, bee Primitives.

Qu. 54. *Why are they called* Primitives?

Becauſe they are firſt words, and not derived of others.

Qu. 55. *What are they cal'ed beſides?*

They bee alſo called Demonſtratives; becauſe they ſhew a thing not ſpoken of before.

Qu. 56. *How many Relatives are there?*

Theſe ſix, hic, ille, iſte, is, idem, and qui bee Relatives.

Qu. 57. *Why are they called Relatives?*

Becauſe they rehearſe a thing that was ſpoken of before.

Qu. 58. *How many Pronoun Derivatives are there?*

Theſe ſeven, Meus, tuus, ſuus, noſter, veſter, noſtras, veſtras bee Derivatives.

Qu. 59. *Why bee they called Derivatives?*

Becauſe they bee derived of their Primitives mei, tui, ſui, noſtri and veſtri.

Qu. 60. *How many things belong to a Pronoun?*

There belong to a Pronoun theſe five things: Number, Caſe, Gender, as are in a Noun; Declination and Perſon, as here followeth.

The Declenſions of Pronouns.

Qu. 61. *How many Declenſions are there of Pronouns?*

There be four Declenſions of Pronouns.

Qu. 62.

Qu. 62. *How will you know what Declenſion a Pronoun is of?*

The Declenſions of Pronouns are known by the termination of the Genitive Caſe ſingular, as in Nouns: as, the Genitive of the

I. *in* i, as mei, tui, ſui.
II. *in* ius *or* jus, as iſtius, ejus, cujus.
III. *in* i, æ, *and* i, as mei, meæ, mei.
IV. *in* ûtis, as noſtras, noſtrâtis.

Qu. 63. *How many Pronouns bee of the firſt Declenſion?*

Theſe three, Ego, tu, ſui, bee of the firſt Declenſion, and be thus Declined.

Singulariter	*Nom.* Ego	Pluraliter	*Nom.* nos
	Gen. mei		*Gen.* noſtrûm *vel* noſtri
	Dat. mihi		*Dat.* nobis
	Acc. me		*Acc.* nos
	Voc. caret		*Voc.* caret
	Abl. à me.		*Abl.* à nobis.
Singulariter	*Nom.* Tu	Pluraliter	*Nom.* vos
	Gen. tui		*Gen.* veſtrûm *vel* veſtri
	Dat. tibi		*Dat.* vobis
	Acc. te		*Acc.* vos
	Voc. ô tu		*Voc.* ô vos
	Abl. à te.		*Abl.* à vobis.

Singulariter and Pluraliter	*Nominativo*	caret
	Genitivo	ſui
	Dativo	ſibi
	Accuſativo	ſe
	Vocativo	caret
	Ablativo	à ſe.

Qu. 64. *How many Pronouns bee of the ſecond Declenſion?*

Theſe ſix, ille, ipſe, iſte, hic, is, and qui bee of the ſecond Declenſion, and bee thus Declined.

Sing.	Plur.
Nom. ille, illa, illud.	*Nom. illi, illæ, illa.*
Gen. illius.	*Gen. illorum, illarum, illorum*
Dat. illi.	*Dat. illis.*
Accuf. illum, illam, illud.	*Acc. illos, illas, illa.*
Voc. caret.	*Voc. caret.*
Ablat. illo, illa, illo.	*Abl. illis.*

N. B. Ille is declined like iste, and alſo ipſe: ſaving that ipſe maketh ipſum in the neuter Gender, not ipſud.

Qu. 65. *How is hic declined?*

Nom. hic, hæc, hoc: Gen. hujus: Dat. huic: as eaſie in the Noun.

Sing.	Plur.
Nom. is, ea, id.	*Nom. ii, eæ, ea.*
Gen. ejus.	*Gen. eorum, earum, eorum.*
Dat. ei.	*Dat. iis, vel eis.*
Acc. eum, eam, id.	*Accuſ. eos, eas, ea.*
Voc. caret.	*Voc. caret.*
Ablat. eo, ea, eo.	*Abl. iis, vel eis.*

Sing.	Plur.
Nom. qui, quæ, quod.	*N. qui, quæ, quæ.*
Gen. cujus.	*G. quorum, quarum, quorum.*
Dativ. cui.	*D. quibus vel queis.*
Accuſ. quem, quam, quod.	*Ac. quos, quas, quæ.*
Voc. caret.	*Voc. caret.*
Ablat. quo, qua, quo.	*Abl. quibus vel queis.*

Quis declined, whether it be Interrogative, or Indefinite.

Singularitèr { *Nom. quis, quæ, quid.* / *Gen. cujus, &c.*

But the Compound of Quiſquis is thus declined.

Singularitèr { *Nom. quiſquis, quicquid.* / *Accuſ. quicquid.* / *Abl. quoquo, quaqua, quoquo.*

Qu. 66.

Qu. 66. *How many Pronouns bee of the third Declension?*

These five, meus, tuus, suus, noster, and vester, are of the third Declension, and are declined like nouns adjectives of three terminations in this wise,

Sing.	Plur.
Nom. meus, mea, meum	*N. mei, meæ, mea*
Gen. mei, meæ, mei	*G. meorum, meorum, meorum*
Dat. meo, meæ, meo	*D. meis*
Acc. meum, meam, meum	*A. meos, meas, mea*
Voc. mi, mea, meum	*Voc. mei, meæ, mea*
Abl. meo, mea meo	*Abl. meis*

So is noster declined, and tuus, suus, vester, saving that these three last do lack the Vocative Case.

Qu. 67. *How many Pronouns bee of the fourth Declension?*

Nostras, vestras, bee of the fourth Declension, and bee thus declined.

Sing.	Plur.
Nom. hic & hæc nostras, & hoc nostrate	*N. hi & hæ nostrates, & hæc nostratia*
Gen. huius nostratis	*G. horum & harum nostratium*
Dat. huic nostrati	*D. his nostratibus*
Accus. hunc & hanc nostratem, & hoc nostrate	*A. hos & has nostrates, & hæc nostratia*
Voc. ô nostras, ô & nostrate	*Voc. o nostrates, & o nostratia*
Abl. ab hoc, hac, & hoc nostrate vel nostrati	*A. ab his nostratibus.*

Cujus is here to be referred for the like manner of declining So Aromas, Ravennas, Londinas, &c. which bee called Gentiles because they properly betoken pertaining to countries or nations, to sects, or factions.

Qu. 68. *How many Persons bee there in a Pronoun?*

A Pronoun hath three persons

Qu. 69. *How know you the firſt perſon?*

The firſt perſon ſpeaketh of himſelf: as, Ego, I, Nos, we.

Qu. 70. *How the ſecond?*

The ſecond perſon is ſpoken to; as Tu, Thou: Vos, Yee; and of this perſon is every Vocative Caſe.

Qu. 71. *How the third?*

The third perſon is ſpoken of, as, Ille, he, Illi, They: and therefore all Nouns, Pronouns, and Participles be of the third perſon, viz. becauſ they are ſpoken of.

Of a VERB.

Qu. 72. *What is a Verb?*

A Verb is a part of ſpeech, declined with mood and tenſe, and betokeneth to do, as amo I love; or to ſuffer, as amor, I am loved; or to bee, as ſum, I am.

What is the difference between a Noun *and a* Verb?

A Noun ſignifies the Name of a thing: *A* Verb ſignifieth the manner of Doing, Suffering, or Being of a thing.

Qu. 73. *How many ſorts of Verbs be there?*

There be two ſorts of Verbs: Perſonal, which is declined with divers perſons or terminations, as amo, amas, amat: and Imperſonal, not varied by divers perſons, but formed in the third perſon ſingular onely; as Tædet, it irketh; Oportet, it behooveth.

Qu. 74. *How many kinds of Verbs Perſonal be there?*

Of Verbs Perſonal there be five kindes: Active, Paſſive, Neuter, Deponent, and Commune.

How

How do theſe differ one from another?

Theſe differ three ways: 1. In Termination. 2. In Signification. 3. In declining or forming.

Qu. 75. *How know you a Verb Active?*

A Verb Active endeth in o; and ſignifies to do, as Amo, I love.

Qu. 76. *How a Verb Paſſive?*

A Verb Paſſive endeth in or; and ſignifies to ſuffer: as Amor, I am loved.

Qu. 77. *How a Verb Neuter?*

A Verb Neuter endeth in o, and ſignifies to be, as ſum, I am: or in o and ſignifies ſometime to do, as Curro, I run; and ſometime to ſuffer, as Egroto, I am ſick.

Qu. 78. *How a Verb Deponent?*

A Verb Deponent endeth in or, like a Paſſive, and yet in ſignification is but either like an Active, as Loquor verbum, I ſpeak a word; or like a Neuter, ſignifying actively, as glorior, I boaſt.

Qu. 79. *How a Verb Commune?*

A Verb Commune endeth in r, and yet in ſignification is both Active and Paſſive; as Oſculor te, I kiſſe thee; Oſculor à te, I am kiſſed of thee.

MOODS.

Qu. 80. *How many Moods are there?*

THere be ſix Moods, the Indicative, the Imperative, the Optative, the Potential, the Subjunctive, the Infinitive.

Qu. 81. *How know you the Indicative Mood?*

The Indicative Mood ſheweth a reaſon, true or falſe; as Ego amo, I love. or elſe asketh a queſtion; as Amas tu? Doſt thou love?

Qu. 82. *How the Imperative?*

The Imperative biddeth or commandeth: as Ama, Love thou.

Qu. 83. *How the Optative?*

The Optative wisheth or desireth: with these signs, would God, I pray God, or God grant: and hath ever more an adverb of wishing joyned with him: as utinam amem, I pray God I love.

Qu. 84. *How the Potential?*

The Potential Mood is known by these signs; may, can, might, could, would, should, or ought: as Amem, I may or can love: without an adverb joyned with him.

Qu. 85. *How the Subjunctive?*

The Subjunctive Mood hath evermore som conjunction joyned with him: as Cum amarem, When I loved.

Why is it called the Subjunctive Mood?

It is called the Subjunctive Mood, because it dependeth of another Verb either going before, or coming after: as cum amarem, eram miser, When I loved, I was a wretch.

How do the Optative, Potential, and Subjunctive Moods differ?

The Optative, Potential, and Subjunctive Moods are the same in form of cotion: but they differ in signification, and sign of the Mood.

Qu. 86. *How know you the Infinitive Mood?*

The Infinitive signifies to do, or to suffer, or to be: and hath neither Number, nor Person, nor Nominative Case before him.

By what sign is it known?

It is commonly known by this sign to: as amare, To love.

When two Verbs come together, what Mood must the later bee?

When

When two verbs com together without any noun between them: then the later shall bee the Infinitive mood: as cupio discere, I desire to learn.

Gerunds.

Qu. 87. *What are there peculiarly belonging to the Infinitive Mood?*

There belong to the Infinitive mood Gerunds and Supines.

Why do they belong to the Infinitive Mood?

Becaus their signification is Infinite; like to the signification of the Infinitive Mood, not making any difference of Number or Person.

Qu. 88. *How many Gerunds are there?*

There bee three Gerunds, ending in di, do, and dum: which have both the active and passive signification: as amandi of loving, or being loved: amando in loving, or being loved: amandum to love, or to bee loved.

Supines.

Qu. 89. *How many Supines bee there?*

There bee two Supines. The First ends in um, and signifies actively: as, amatum to love. The Later in u, and for the most part signifies passively: as amatu to bee loved.

Tenses.

Qu. 90. *How many Verbs bee there?*

There bee five Tenses or Times: the Present tense: the Preterimperfect tense: the Preterperfect tense: the Preterpluperfect tense: and the Future tense.

Qu. 91. *How know you the Present Tense?*

The Present Tense speaketh of the time that now is. as amo I love.

Qu. 92.

Qu. 92. *How the Preterimperfect Tens?*

The Preterimperfect Tens speaketh of the time not perfectly past; as, amabam I loved or did love.

Qu. 93. *How the Preterperfect Tens?*

The Preterperfect Tens speaketh of the time perfectly past, with this sign have, as, amavi, I have loved

Qu. 94. *How know you the Preterpluperfect Tens?*

The Preterpluperfect Tens speaketh of the time more than perfectly past, with this sign had; as amaveram, I had loved.

Qu. 95. *How the Future Tens?*

The Future Tens speaketh of the time to com, with this sign shall or will, as amabo, I shall or will love.

Persons.

Qu. 96. *How many Persons are there in Verbs?*

There be in Verbs three Persons in both Numbers; as *Sing.* Ego amo, *I love*; tu amas, *thou loveſt*; ille amat, *he loveth*. *Plural.* Nos amamus, *we love*; vos amatis, *ye love*; illi amant, *they love*.

Conjugations.

Qu. 97. *How many Coniugations have Verbs?*

VErbs have four Conjugations, which are known after this manner.

Qu. 98. *How know you the firſt Coniugation?*

The first Conjugation hath ā long before re and ris: as amāre, amāris.

Qu. 99. *How the ſecond?*

The ſecond Conjugation hath ē long before re and ris; as docēre, docēris.

Qu. 100.

Qu. 100. *How the third?*

The third Conjugation hath ĕ short before re and ris: as legĕre, legĕris.

Qu. 101. *How the fourth?*

The fourth Conjugation hath ī long before re and ris: as audīre, audīris.

Qu. 102. *How be Verbs in* O *declined?*

Verbs in O, of the four Conjugations, bee declined after these examples.

I. AMo, amas, amavi, amare: amandi, amando, amandum: amatum, amatu: amans, amaturus. To love.

II. Doceo, doces, docui, docere: docendi, docendo, docendum: doctum, doctu: docens, doctūrus. To teach.

III. Lego, legis, legi, legere: legendi, legendo, legendum: lectum, lectu: legens, lecturus. To read.

IV. Audio, audis, audivi, audire: audiendi, audiendo, audiendum: auditum, auditu: audiens, auditurus. To hear.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

Present tense singular.

I love,	*Thou loveſt,*	*Hee loveth,*		*Wee love,*	*yee love,*	*they love.*
or	or	or		or	or	or
do love,	*doeſt love,*	*doth love.*		*do love,*	*do love,*	*do love.*
AMo,	amas,	amat.	*Plura liter*	Amamus,	amatis,	amant.
Docco,	doces,	docet.		Docemus,	docetis,	docent.
Lego,	legis,	legit.		Legimus,	legitis,	legunt.
Audio.	audis,	audit		Audimus,	auditis,	audiūt.

Prever-

Preterimperfect tenſ ſingular; Amabam, Docebam, Legebam, Audiebam, } I *loved or did love.* bas, bat. *Plural.* bamus, batis, bant.

Preterperfect tenſ ſing. Amavi, Docui, Legi, Audivi, } I *have loved.* iſti it. *Plu.* imus, iſtis, ẽ. unt vel ére

Preterpluperfect tenſ ſing Amaveram, Docueram, Legeram, Audiveram, } I *had loved.* ras, rat. *Plural.* ramus, ratis, rant.

Future tenſ ſingular; Amabo, Docebo, Legam, Audiam, } I *ſhall or will.* bis, bit. *Plur.* bimus, bitis, bunt. es, et. *Plural.* ẽmus, ẽtis, ent.

Imperative Mood.

Love thou; Love hee let him love; Love wee, or let us love; Love ye; Love they, or let them love.

Preſent tenſ ſing.

Ama amet, Amato: amato. } *Plu.* amemus, { amate, ament, amatote: amanto.

Doce, doceat, docto: docto. } *Pl.* doceamus, { docete, doceãt, docetote: docento.

Lege, legat, legito; legito. } *Plu.* legamus { egite, legant, legitote; legunto.

Audi, audiat, audito; audito. } *Pl.* audiamus { audite, audiant, auditote; audiũto

N. B. The Optative, Potential and Subjunctive Mood have the ſame termination; only they differ in Signification, and Sign of the Mood; as *utinam* amem, *God grant I love.* in the Optative Mood; amem, *I may or can love,* in the Potential Mood; *cum* amem, *when I love,* in the Subjunctive Mood; and ſo likewiſe in other Tenſes.

Suba-

Subjunctive Mood.

When I love.

Present tens singul. cùm { Amem, ames, amet. *Plu.* amemus, ametis, ament. / Doceam, / Legam, / Audiam, } as, at. *Plur.* amus, atis, ant.

Preterimperfect tens sin. cùm { Amarem, / Docerem, / Legerem, / Audirem, } *When I loved, or did love.* res, ret. *Plu.* remus, retis, rent.

Preterperf. & tens singul. cùm { Amaverim, / Docuerim, / Legerim, / Audiverim, } *When I had loved* ris, rit. *Plu* rimus, ritis, rint.

Preterpluperfect tens sing. cùm { Amavissem / Docuissem, / Legissem, / Audivissem, } *When I had loved.* ses, set *Plu.* semus, setis, sent.

Future tens sing. cùm { Amavero, / Docuero. / Legero, / Audivero, } *When I shall or will love.* ris, rit. *Plu.* rimus, ritis, rint.

Infinitive Mood.

Present and Preterimperfect tens { Amare, / Docere, / Legere, / Audire, } To { Love. / Teach. / Read. / Hear.

Preterperfect and Preterpluperfect tens { Amavisse, / Docuisse, / Legisse, / Audivisse, } To have or had { Loved. / Taught. / Read. / Heard.

Future

Future tenſ. { Amaturum / Doctarum / Lecturum / Auditurum } eſſe, To { love / teach / read / hear } hereafter.

Gerunds { Amandi, of loving: / Docendi, of teaching: / Legendi, of reading: / Audiendi, of hearing } { do, in loving: / do, in teaching: / do, in reading: / do, in hearing } { dum, to love. / dum, to teach / dum, to read / dum, to hear.

Supines { Amatum / Doctum / Lectum / Auditum } To { love / teach / read / hear } { Amatu. / Doctu. / Lectu. / Auditu. } { To / bee } { loved / taught. / read. / heard.

A participle of the preſent tenſ { Amans, loving. / Docens, teaching. / Legens, reading. / Audiens, hearing.

The participle of the firſt future tenſ. { Amaturus, to love, or about to love. / Docturus, to teach, or about to teach. / Lecturus, to read, or about to read. / Auditurus, to hear, or about to hear.

Before we decline any Verbs in or, for ſupplying of many tenſes lacking in all ſuch Verbs, wee muſt learn to decline this Verb Sum, in this wiſe following.

Sum, es, fui, eſſe, futurus: To bee.

Indicative Mood.

Preſent tenſ ſingular { Sum, I am: es, eſt, *Plurahter*, Sumus, eſtis, ſunt.

Preterimperfect tenſ ſing. { Eram, I was: eras, erat. *Plural.* eramus, eratis, erant.

Preterperfect

Preterperfect tenſ ſingular; { Fui, I have been: fuiſti, fuit. *Plur.* fuimus, fuiſtis, fuērunt vel fuēre.

Preterpluperfect tenſ ſingular; { Fueram, I had been: fueras, fuerat. *Plural.* fueramus, fueratis, fuerant.

Future tenſ ſingular; { Ero, I ſhall or will bee: eris, erit. *Plur.* erimus; eritis, erunt.

Imperative Mood.

Preſent tenſ ſingular, { Sis, Es, Eſto, } bee thou, { Sit, Eſto, } *Plural.* Simus. { Sitis, Eſte, Eſtote, } Sint, Sunto.

Subjunctive Mood.

Preſent tenſ ſingul. cum { Sim when I am: ſis, ſit. *Plural.* ſimus, ſitis, ſint.

Preterimperfect tenſ. ſing. cum { Eſſem, when I was: eſſes, eſſet. *Plu.* eſſemus, eſſetis, eſſent.

Preterperfect tenſ ſingular; cùm { Fuerim, when I have been: fueris, fuerit. *Plu.* fuerimus, fueritis, fuerint.

Preterpluperfect tenſ ſing. cùm { Fuiſſem, when I had been: fuiſſes, fuiſſet. *Plu.* fuiſſemus, fuiſſetis, fuiſſent.

Future tenſ ſing. cùm { Fuero, when I ſhall or will bee: fueris, fuerit. *Plu.* fuerimus, fueritis, fuerint.

Infinitive Mood.

Preſent and preterimperfect tenſ; { Eſſe, to bee, } { *Preterperfect and preterpluperf tenſ.* } Fuiſſe, { to have or had been.

Future tenſ; { Fore vel futurum eſſe, to bee hereafter.

Verbs

Verbs in *Or*, of the Four Conjugations, to be declined after theſe examples.

AMor, amāris vel amāre; amatus ſum vel fui, amāri; amatus, amandus, To bee loved.

Doceor, docēris vel docēre; doctus ſum vel fui, doceri; doctus, docendus, To bee taught.

Legor, legēris vel legēre, lectus ſum vel fui, legi; lectus, legendus, To bee read

Audior, audīris vel audīre; auditus ſum vel fui, audiri; auditus, audiendus, To bee heard.

The Indicative Mood.

I am loved.

Preſent tenſ ſingular, Amor, amāris vel amare, amatur. Doceor, docēris vel docere, docetur. Legor, legēris vel legēre, legitur. Audior, audīris vel audīre, auditur. *Plu.* mur, mini, ntur.

I was loved.

Preterimperfect tenſ ſing. Amabar, Docebar, Legebar, Audiebar, baris vel bare, batur. *Plu.* bamur; bamini, bantur.

Preterperfect tenſ ſing. Amatus, Doctus, Lectus, Auditus, *I have been loved.* ſum vel fui, tus es vel fuiſti, tus eſt vel fuit. *Pl.* ti ſumus vel fuimus, ti eſtis vel fuiſtis, ti ſunt, fuêrunt v. fuêre

Preterplaperfect tenſ ſing. Amatus, Doctus, Lectus, Auditus, *I had been loved.* eram vel fueram, tus eras v. fueras, tus erat vel fuerat. *Pl.* ti eramus vel fueramus, ti eratis vel fueratis, ti erāt v. fuerant

Future tenſ ſingular, Amabo, Docebor, Legar, Audiar, *I ſhall or will bee loved.* bĕris vel bĕre ĭtur. *Plu.* bĭmur, mini, ĕris vel ĕre, etur. *Plu.* emur, emini, entur.

Imperative

Imperative Mood,

	Bee thou loved,	*Let him bee loved.*	*Let us bee loved.*	*Bee yee loved.*	*Let them bee loved.*
Present tenſin.	Amare, amator:	ametur. amator.	*Pl.* amemur,	Amamini, amaminor:	amentur, amantor.
	Docere docetor:	doceatur: docetor.	*Pl.* doceamur,	Docemini, doceminor:	doceantur, docentor.
	Legere, legitor,	legatur, legitor.	*Pl.* legamur,	Legimini, leginor:	legantur, legantor.
	Audire, auditor:	audiatur, auditor.	*Pl.* audiamur.	Audimini, audiminor,	audiantur, audiuntor.

Subjunctive Mood.

When I am loved.

Preſent tenſ ſing. cùm — Amer, êris vel êre, etur. *Plu.* emur, emini, entur.
Docear, Legar, Audiar, — aris vel are, atur. *Pl.* cùm amur, amini, antur.

When I was loved.

Preterimperfect tenſ ſingular, cùm — Amarer, Docerer, Legerer, Audirer, — rêris vel rêre, retur. *Pl.* cùm remur, remini, rentur.

When I had been loved.

Preterperfect tenſ ſing. cùm — Amatus, Doctus, Lectus, Auditus, — ſim vel fuerim, tus ſis vel fueris, tus ſit vel fuerit. *Plu.* cùm ti fimus vel fuerimus, ti ſitis vel fueritis, ti ſint vel fuerint.

When I had been loved.

Preterpluperfect tenſ ſingular, cùm — Amatus, Doctus, Lectus, Auditus, — eſſem vel fuiſſem, tus eſſes vel fuiſſes, tus eſſet vel fuiſſet. *Plu.* cùm ti eſſemus vel fuiſſemus, ti eſſetis vel fuiſſetis, ti eſſent vel fuiſſent.

when I ſhall or will bee loved.

Future tenſ ſing. cùm { Amatus, Doctus, Lectus, Auditus } ero vel fuero, tus eris vel fueris, tus erit vel fuerit. *Plu.* cùm ti erimus vel fuerimus, ti eritis vel fueritis, ti erunt vel fuerint.

Infinitive Mood.

Preſent and Preterimperfect tenſ. { Amari, Doceri, Legi, Audiri, } To bee { Loved, Taught. Read. Heard.

Preterperfect tenſ and Preterpluperfect tenſ. { Amatum, Doctum, Lectum, Auditum } eſſe vel fuiſſe. *To have or had been loved.*

Future tenſ. { Amatum iri, vel amandum eſſe, Doctum iri, vel docendum eſſe, Lectum iri, vel legendum eſſe, Auditum iri, vel audiendum eſſe, } to bee { loved, taught, read, heard } hereafter

A Participle of the preterperfect tenſ. { Amatus, Loved. Doctus, Taught. Lectus, Read. Auditus Heard.

A Participle of the Future in dus. { Amandus, Docendus, Legendus, Audiendus, } To bee { Loved. Taught. Read. Heard.

Of

Of certain Irregular Verbs which are declined and formed in manner following.

POſſum, pores, potui, poſſe, potens: **To may or can.**

Volo, vis, volui, velle: volendi, volendo, volendum: ſupinis caret, volens: **To will or to bee willing.**

Nolo, nonvis, nolui, nolle: nolendi, nolendo, nolendum: ſupinis caret, nolens: **To nill, or to bee unwilling.**

Malo, mavis, malui, malle: malendi, malendo, malendum: ſupinis caret, malens: **To have rather, or, to bee more willing.**

Edo, edis vel es, edi, edere vel eſſe: edendi, edendo, edendum: eſum, eſu, vel eſtum, eſtu, edens, eſurus, vel eſturus: **To eat.**

Fio, fis, factus ſum vel fui, fieri: factus, faciendus: **To bee made, or, to bee done.**

Fero, fers, tuli, ferre: ferendi, ferendo, ferendum: latum latu: ferens, laturus: **To bear or ſuffer.**

Feror, ferris vel ferre, latus ſum vel fui, ferre; latus, ferendus. **To bee borne, or ſuffered.**

Indicative Mood.

Preſent tenſe Singular:

Poſſum, potes, poteſt.
Volo, vis, vult.
Nolo, nonvis, nonvult.
Malo, mavis, mavult.
Edo, edis vel es, edit vel eſt.
Fio, fis, fit.
Fero, fers, fert.
Feror, ferris vel ferre, fertur.

Plurative:

Poſſumus, poteſtis, poſſunt.
Volumus, vultis, volunt.
Nolumus, non vultis, nolunt.
Malumus, mavultis, malunt.
Edimus, editis vel eſtis, edunt.
Fimus, fitis, fiunt.
Ferimus, fertes, ferunt.
Ferimur, ferimini, feruntur.

Preterimperfect tenſ ſing.
Poteram,
Volebam,
Nolebam,
Malebam
Edebam,
Frebam,
Ferebam, } as, at. *Plu.* amus, atis, ant.

Ferebar, baris vel bare, batur. *Pl.* bamur, bamini, bantur.

Preterpluperfect tenſ ſing.
Potui, Malui,
Volui, Edi, } iſti, it. *Plu.* imus, iſtis, êrunt vel êre.
Nolui, Tuli,
Factus } ſum vel fui, tus es vel fuiſti, tus eſt vel fuit. *Pl.* ti ſumus vel fuimus, tiſtis vel fuiſtis, ti ſunt fuêrunt vel fuêre.
Latus }

Preterpluperfect tenſ. ſing.
Poteram,
Volueram
Nolueram
Malueram,
Ederam,
Tuleram, } ras, rat. *Plu.* ramus, ratis, rant.
Factus } eram vel fueram, tus eras vel fueras, tus erat vel fuerat. *Plu.* ti eramus vel fueramus, ti eratis vel fueratis, ti erant vel fuerant.
Latus }

Future tenſ ſing.
Potero, eris, erit. *Plu.* poterimus, eritis, erunt.
Volam
Nolam
Malam
Edam
Fiam
Feram } es, et. *Plu.* emus, etis, ent.
Ferar, ferêris vel ferêre, ferêtur. *Plu.* feremur, feremini, ferentur.

Poſſum, Volo, Malo, have no Imperative Mood.

Imperative

Imperative Mood.

Preſent tenſ ſin.	Noli, Nolito,	*Pluraliter.*	Nolite, Nolitote.	
	Es eſto, ede, edito:	Pl. Edamus,	edite: eſte, eſtote, editote:	edant, edunto,
	Fito tu	Pl. Fiamus	Fite, Fitote,	Fiant, fiunto.
	Fer, ferto.	Pl. Feramus	Ferte, fertote:	Ferant, feruntor.
	Ferre, fertor:	Pl. Feramur.	Feremini, fereminor:	Ferantur, feruntor.

Subjunctive Mood.

Preſent tenſ. ſing. cùm

Poſſim, Velim, Nolim, Malim, is, it. *Plu.* cùm imus. itis, int.

Edam, Fiam, Feram, as, at. *Plu.* cùm amus, atis, ant.

Ferar, raris vel rare, ratur. *Plu.* cùm amur, amini, antur.

Preterimperfect tenſ ſing cùm

Poſſem, Vellem, Nollem, Mallem, Ederem vel eſſem, Fierem, Ferrem, es, et. *Plu.* cùm emus, etis, ent.

Ferer, rêris vel rere, retur. *Pl.* cùm remur, remini, rentur.

Preterperfect tenſ ſing. cùm

Potuerim, Voluerim, Noluerim, Maluerim, Ederim, Tulerim, ris, rit. *Plu.* cùm rimus, ritis, rint.

Factus Latus: ſim vel fuerim, tus ſis vel fueris, tus ſit vel fuerit. *Pl.* cùm ti ſimus v. fuerimus, ti ſitis vel fueritis, ti ſint vel fuerint.

Preterpluperfect tenſ cùm

Potuiſſem, Voluiſſem, Noluiſſem, Maluiſſem, Ediſſem, Tuliſſem, ſes, ſet. *Plu.* cùm ſemus, ſetis, ſent.

Factus Latus: eſſem vel fuiſſem, tus eſſes vel fuiſſes, tus eſſet vel fuiſſet. *Pl.* cùm ti eſſemus vel fuiſſemus, ti eſſetis vel fuiſſetis, ti eſſent vel fuiſſent.

Future tenſ ſing. cùm { Potuero, Voluero, Noluero, Maluero, Edero, Tulero, } ris, rit. *Plu.* cùm rimus, ritis, rint.

{ Factus, Latus } { ero vel fuero, tus eris vel fueris, tus erit vel fuerit. *P.* cùm ti erimus vel fuerimus, ti eritis vel fueritis, ti erunt vel fuerint.

Infinitive Mood.

Preſent tenſ and Preter-perfect tenſ.

Poſſe, Velle, Nolle, Malle, Edere vel eſſe, Ferre, Fieri, Ferri,

Preterperfect and Preterpluperfect tenſ.

Potuiſſe. Voluiſſe. Noluiſſe. Maluiſſe. Ediſſe. Tuliſſe. Factum eſſe vel fuiſſe. Latum eſſe vel fuiſſe.

Qu. 103. *How are* Eo *and* Queo *formed?*

Eo and Queo make Ibam and Quibam in the Preterimperfect Tenſ of the Indicative Mood, and Ibo and Quibo in the Future tenſ; and in all other moods and tenſes are varied like Verbs in o of the fourth Conjugation; ſaving that they make their Gerunds, Eundi, do, dum. Queundi, do, dum. **and Eo in the oblique caſes of the Participle of the preſent tenſ make's** Euntis, euntî, &c.

Qu. 104. *What Tenſes are formed of the Preterperfect tenſ of the Indicative Mood.*

Of the Preterperfect tenſ of the Indicative Mood bee formed the Preterpluperfect tenſ of the ſame Mood: the Preterperfect tenſ, Preterpluperfect tenſ, and Future tenſ, of the Optative Mood, the Potential Mood, and the Subjunctive Mood; as of Amavi, **are formed,** Amaveram, amaverim,

verim, amavero, by changing i into e short; Amaviſſem, amaviſſe, keeping i ſtill.

Qu. 105. *How are Verbs Impersonals declined?*

IMperſonals bee declined throwout all moods and tenſes in the voice of the third perſon ſingular only; as, Delectat, delectabat, delectavit, delectaverat, delectabit. Decet, decebat, decuit, decuerat, decebit, decere. Studetur, ſtudebatur, ſtuditum eſt vel fuit, ſtuditum erat vel fuerat, ſtudebitur, &c.

Qu. 106. *What is the common Sign of Verbs Impersonals;*

They have commonly before their English, this ſign, it: as, Delectat, *it* delighteth: Decet, *it* becometh.

Of a PARTICIPLE

Qu. 107. *What is a Participle?*

A Participle is a part of Speech, derived of a Verb, and taketh part of a Noun, as Gender, Caſe, and Declenſion; and part of a Verb, as Tenſe and ſignification, and part of both, as Number and Figure.

Qu. 108. *How many kinds of Participles bee there?*

There bee four kinds of Participles: *One* of the Preſent tenſe; *another* of the Preter tenſe; *one* of the Future in rus, *another* of the Future in dus.

Qu. 109. *How know you a Participle of the Preſent tenſe?*

A Participle of the Preſent tenſe hath his Engliſh ending in *ing*, as *loving*; and his Latine in ans or ens, as, Amans, Docens.

Qu. 110. *Whence is it formed?*

It is formed of the Preter imperfect tenſe of the

Indicative mood, by changing the laſt ſyllable into ns; as Amabam, amans; Audiebam, audiens; Auxiliabar, auxilians; poteram, potens.

Qu. 111. *How know you a Participle of the Future in* rus?

A Participle of the Future in rus betokeneth to do, like the Infinitive mood of the Active voice, as Amaturus, *To love*, or *about to love.*

Qu. 112. *How is it formed?*

And it is formed of the later Supine, by putting to rus, as Doctu, docturus.

Qu. 113. *How know you a Participle of the Preter tenſ?*

A Participle of the Preter tenſ hath his Engliſh ending in *d*, *t*, or *n*; as *loved*, *taught*, *ſtain*; and his Latine in tus, ſus, xus, and one in uus, as Mortuus.

Qu. 114. *How is it formed?*

And it is formed of the later Supine, by putting to s: as of Lectu, lectus, except Mortuus.

Qu. 115. *How know you a Participle of the Future in* dus?

A Participle of the Future in dus, betokeneth *to ſuffer*, like the Infinitive mood of the Paſſive voice: as, Amandus, *to bee loved.*

Qu. 116. *How is it formed?*

And it is formed of the Genitive Caſe ſingular of the Participle of the Preſent tenſ, by changing tis into dus; as Amantis, amandus; Legentis, legendus. And it is alſo found to have the ſignification of the Participle of the Preſent tenſ: as Legendis veteribus proficis, *in reading old Authours thou doſt profit.*

Qu. 117. *How many Participles com of a Verb Active, &c.*

Of a Verb Active, and of a Verb Neuter which have

have the Supines, com *Two* Participles: *One* of the preſent tenſ, and another of the Future in rus: as of Amo, cometh amans, amaturus; of Curro, currens, curſurus.

Qu. 118. *How many of a Verb paſsive?*

Of a Verb Paſsive, whoſe Active hath the Supines, com *two* participles: *One* of the Preter tenſ, and *another* of the Future in dus: as, of Amor cometh amatus, amandus.

Qu. 119. *How many of a Verb Deponent?*

Of a Verb Deponent com *three* participles: *one* of the preſent tenſ, *one* of the preter tenſ, and *one* of the Future in rus: as, of Auxilior, cometh auxilians, auxiliatus, auxiliandus.

And if the Verb Deponent do govern an Accuſative caſe after him, it may form alſo a participle in dus, as of Loquor, loquendus.

Qu. 120. *How many of a Verb Commune?*

Of a Verb Commune com *Four* participles; as, of Largior, cometh largiens, largiturus, largitus, largiendus.

Qu. 121. *How are Participles declined?*

Participles of the preſent tenſ bee declined like Nouns adjectives of three articles: as, *Nominativo* hic, hæc & hoc amans, *Genitivo* amantis, *Dativo* amanti, &c.

Participles of other tenſes bee declined like Nouns adjectives of three Terminations: as, Amaturus, amatura, amatum; Amatus, a, um; Amandus, da, dum.

Of

Of an ADVERB.

Qu. 122. *What is an Adverb?*

AN Adverb is a part of Speech joined to the Verb, to declare their ſignification.

Why are Adverbs ſeyned to Verbs?

They are joyned principally to Verbs, (and ſomtimes to other parts) to declare their ſignification: i.e. by ſom circumſtance of **Time**, **Place**, **Number**, **Order**, or the like.

Qu. 123. *How many ſorts of Adverbs bee ther?*

There be ſundry ſorts of Adverbs:

Som bee of

1. **Time**; as, Hodie *to day*, cras *to morrow*, heri *yeſterday*, perendie *next after to morrow*, olim *in time paſt or to com*, aliquando *ſomtimes*, nuper *of late*, quando *when*.
2. **Place**; as, Ubi *wher*, ibi *there*, hic *here*, iſtic *there*, intus *within*, foris *without*.
3. **Number**; as, Semel *once*, bis *twice*, ter *thrice*, quater *four times*, iterum *again*.
4. **Order**; as, Indè *from thence*, deinde *afterwards*, denique *to conclude*, poſtremò *laſt of all*.
5. **Asking or doubting**; as, Cur *wherfore*, quare *wherefore*, unde *from whence*, quorſum *to what end*, num *whether*, nunquid *whether*.
6. **Calling**; as, Heus *hoe*, O *hoe*, ehodum *hoe ſirrah*.
7. **Affirming**; as, Certè *ſurely*, næ *verily*, profectò *truly*, ſanè *truly or doubtleſs*, ſcilicet *doubtleſs or truly*, licèt *although*, eſtò *bee it ſo*.
8. **Denying**; as, Non *not*, minimè *not*, or *in no wiſe*, haud *not*, neutiquam *not*, or *on no wiſe*, nequaquam *no*, or *on no wiſe*.
9. **Swearing**; as, Pol *in good ſooth*, ædepol *in good ſooth* hercle *truly*, medius fidius, *in faith or truth*.

10. Ex-

10. **Exhorting**, as; Eia *go to*, or *well*, age *go to*, agite *go yee to*, agedum *well, go to yet.*

11. **Flattering**, as. sodes *if thou dareſt*, or *in good fellowſhip*, amabò *of all love.*

12. **Forbidding**, as, Nè *no, not.*

13. **Wiſhing**, as, Utinam o *I wiſh, or I would to God*, ſi *O that*, ô ſi *O that*, ô ſi *O if*, O *Oh that.*

14. **Gathering together**, as, Simul *together*, unà *together*, pariter *together*, non modò *not onely*, non ſolùm *not onely.*

15. **Parting**, as, ſeorſim *aſunder*, or *one from another*, ſigillatim *every one aſunder*, or *peculiarly*, vicatim *ſtreet by ſtreet*, or *village by village.*

16. **Chooſing**, as, Potiùs *rather*, imò *yea rather.*

17. **A thing not finiſhed**, as, Penè *almoſt*, ferè *almoſt*, prope *nie or near*, or *almoſt*, vix *ſcarcely*, modò non *almoſt.*

18. **Shewing**, as, En *behold*, ecce *behold.*

19. **Doubting**, as, Forſan *peraduenture*, forſitan *peraduenture*, fortaſſis *it may bee*, fortaſſe *it may bee* or *peraduenture.*

20. **Chance**, as, Fortè *by chance*, fortuitò *by chance*, or *at aduenture.*

21. **Likeneſs**, as, Sic *ſo*, ſicut *like as*, quaſi *as*, ceu *as*, tanquam *even as*, velut *as.*

22. **Quality**, as, Benè *well*, malè *evilly*, doctè *learnedly*, fortiter, *ſtrongly.*

23. **Quantity**, as, Multùm *much*, parùm *little*, minimùm *the leaſt of all*, paululùm *very little*, plurimùm *moſt of all*, or *very much.*

24. **Compariſon**, as, Tam *ſo*, or *as well*, quàm *as*, magis *more*, minùs *leſs*, maximè *eſpecially.*

Qu. 124. *Are not ſom Adverbs compared?*

Certain Adverbs bee compared: as, Doctè *learnedly*, doctiùs *more learnedly*, doctiſſimè *moſt learnedly.*

Fortiter

Fortiter *valiantly*; fortiùs *more valiantly*; fortiſſimè *moſt valiantly*. Prope *neer*, propiùs *neerer*, proximè *neereſt of all*.

Qu. 125. *Are not Prepoſitions ſomtimes made Adverbs?*

Prepoſitions, ſet alone, without any Caſual word to ſerve to, bee not Prepoſitions, but are changed into adverbs: as, Qui antè non cavet, pòſt dolebit: *Hee that bewareth not afore ſhall be ſorry afterward.* Coràm laudare & clàm vituperare, inhoneſtum eſt: *In preſence to commend one, and behind the back to diſpraiſe, is an unhoneſt point.*

Of a CONJVNCTION.

Qu. 126. *What is a Conjunction?*

A Conjunction **is a part of ſpeech, which joyneth words and ſentences together.**

What is the uſe of Conjunctions?

To joyn words and ſentences together.

Qu. 127. *How many ſorts of Conjunctions bee there?*

Conjunctions bee of divers ſorts:

Som

1. **Copulatives:** as, Et *and*, que *and*, quoque *alſo*, ac *and*, atque *and*, nec *neither*, neque *neither*.
2. **Disjunctives:** as, aut *either*, ve *or*, *or either*, vel *either*, ſeu *either*, ſive *either*.
3. **Diſcretives:** as, Sed *but*, quidem *but truly*, autem *but*, verò *but*, at *but*, aſt *but*.
4. **Cauſals:** as, Nam *for*, namque *for*, enim *for*, etenim *for*, quiâ *becauſe*, ut *that*, quòd *that*, quum *ſith that*, quoniam *becauſe*; and quando (ſet for quoniam) *ſith that*, or *becauſe*.

5. Con-

5. **Conditionals:** as, Si *if*, sin *but if*, modò *so that*, dum, *so that*, dummodo *so that*.

6. **Exceptives:** as, Ni *except*, nisi *except*, quin *but*, alioquin *except that* or *otherwise*, præterquam *except that*.

7. **Interrogatives:** as, Nè *whether*, an *whether*, utrùm *whether*, necne *whether or no*, ánne *whether or no*, nónne *is it not so?*

8. **Illatives:** as, Ergò *therefore*, ideo *therefore*, igitur *therefore*, quare *wherefore*, itaque *therefore*, proin *therefore*, proin *wherefore*.

9. **Adversatives:** as, Etsi *although*, quanquam *although*, quamvis *although*, licèt *although*, or *albeit*, estò *bee it so*.

10. **Redditives to the same:** as, Tamen *notwithstanding*, attamen *yet notwithstanding*.

11. **Electives:** as, Quàm *how*, ac *as*, atque *as*, or *than*.

12. **Diminutives:** as, Saltem *at least*, vel *yea*, or *at the least*.

Of a PREPOSITION

Qu. 128. *What is a Preposition?*

A Preposition is a part of speech most commonly set before other parts.

How many wayes?

Either in Appositon; as, Ad patrem, or else in Composition; as Indoctus.

Why do you say Commonly *set before other parts?*

Because som Prepositions are ordinarily set after their Cases; as, *Versus, Tenus.*

Qu. 129. *What Cases do Prepositions serv to?*

Som Prepositions serv to an Accusative Case, som to an Ablative; som to both.

Qu. 130.

Qu. 130. *How many ſerv to the Accuſative?*

I. Theſe Prepoſitions following ſerv to the Accuſative Caſe.

Ad *to*, apud *at*, ante *before*, adverſùs, adverſùm *againſt*; cis, citra *on this ſide*, circa, circiter, circùm *about*; contra *againſt*, erga *towards*, extra *without*, intra *within*, inter *between*, infra *beneath*, juxta *beſides*, or *nigh to*, ob *for*, penès *in the power*, per *by*, or *through*, ponè *behind*, poſt *after*, præter *beſides*, propter *for*, propè *nigh to*, ſecundùm *according to*, ſecus *by*, ſupra *above*, trans *on the further ſide*, verſùs *towards*, ultra *beyond*.

II. Theſe Prepoſitions following ſerv to the Ablative Caſe.

A, ab, abs, *of* or *from*; abſque *without*, coram *before*. cum *with*, de *of*, or *concerning*: è, ex, *out*, *of*; palam *openly*, præ *before*, or *in compariſon*; pro *for*, ſine *without*.

III. Theſe Prepoſitions following ſerv to both Caſes, *i. e.* an Accuſative and Ablative: as *in*, *ſub*, *ſuper*, *ſubter*, *clam*.

1. In, with this ſign *To*, to the Accuſative Caſe; as, in urbem, *into the city*; In, without this ſign *To*, to the Ablative caſe: as, In te ſpes eſt, *My hope is in thee*.
2. Sub noctem, *a little before night*: Sub Judice lis eſt, *The matter is before the Iudg*.
3. Super lapidem, *upon a ſtone*; ſuper viridi fronde, *upon green leaves*.
4. Subter terram, *under the earth*; ſubter aquis, *under the water*.

5. Clam

5. Clam patrem, & elam patre, *without my fathers knowledg.*

To which may bee added

6. Tenus; which govern's an Ablative Case singular, and plural; and a Genitive plural: as, Capulo tenus, *up to the hilt*; aurium tenus, *up to the ears.*

N. B. Tenus and Versùs are alwayes set after their Casual words: as, Londinum versùs, *towards London*; and likewise may Peràs bee set also.

These Prepositions are alwayes found in Composition; Am, di, dis, re, se, con.

Also Prepositions set alone without their Casuals, are changed into Adverbs: as is afore said in the Adverb.

Of an INTERJECTION.

Qu. 131. *What is an Interjection?*

AN Interjection is a part of speech which betokeneth a sudden passion of the mind, under an unperfect voice.

Qu. 132. *How many kinds of Interjections bee there?*

Som bee of

1. Mirth; as, Evax, *Hey brave*; vah, *how.*
2. Sorrow; as, Heu, *alas!* hei, *welladay!*
3. Dread; as, Atat, *out alas!*
4. Marvelling; as, papæ, *ô strange!*
5. Shunning; as, Apage, *avant.*
6. Praysing; as, Euge *well don.*
7. Scorning; as, Heu, *whoo.*
8. Exclaiming; as, Proh, *oh.*
9. Curßing; as, Væ, *wo.*

10. Laugh-

10. Laughing; as, *Ha, ha, he.*
11. Calling; as, Eho, *ſo ho*; Io, *evoy.*
12. Silence; as, *Au, ſt*, pax, *whiſt.*

N. B. Other words ſomtimes are put for Interjections, viz. when they ſignifie a ſudden paſſion of the minde; as, Infandum, *a thing not to bee ſpoken of*; amabo, *of all loves*; malum, *with a miſchief*, &c.

WHereas there are properly two parts of Grammar, I, *Etymology*, which handieth the Eight parts, with their accidents, ſeverally, as ſingle words; II. *Syntaxis*, which treateth of words as they are joyned together in a Speech; having don with the Rudiments, as they concern *Etymology*; we ſhall give you a few General Rules in Engliſh concerning *Syntaxis*; and ſo refer you to the *Latine Syntaxis*, which handles them more largely; forbearing to trouble children with any Criticiſms or Niceties, until they bee well grounded in the plain ordinary Rules.

SYNTAXIS

SYNTAXIS,
OR,
CONSTRUCTION.

SYntaxis, or Construction, is the due joyning of words together in speech, according to the right rule of Grammar.

Of Syntaxis there bee two parts:
I. Concordance of words.
II. Government of words.

I. Of the Concordance of words.

THere bee three concords; the First, between the Nominative case and the Verb; the Second between the Substantive and the Adjective; the Third between the Antecedent and the Relative.

I. Concord.

A Verb Personal agreeth with his Nominative case in number and person; as, Præceptor legit, vos vero negligitis; *The master readeth, but yee regard not.*

II. Concord.

THe Adjective (whether it bee a Nown, Pronoun, or Participle) agreeth with his Substantive

ſtantive in Caſe, Gender, and Number: as, Amicus certus in re incerta cernitur, *A ſure friend is tried in a doubtful matter.* Ager colendus, *a field to be tilled.* Hic vir, *this man,* meus herus eſt, *it is my maſter.*

III. Concord.

THe Relative agreeth with his Antecedent in Gender, Number, and Perſon: as Vir ſapit, qui pauca loquitur, *That man is wiſe that ſpeaketh few things or words.*

N. B. **The Antecedent moſt commonly is a word that goeth before the Relative, and is again rehearſed of the Relative.**

The Rule of the Relatives.

WHen there cometh no Nominative caſe between the Relative and the Verb, the Relative ſhall bee the Nominative caſe to the Verb: as, miſer eſt, qui nummos admiratur; *wretched is hee, that is in love with money.*

But when there cometh a Nominative caſe between the Relative and the Verb, the Relative ſhall bee ſuch caſe as the Verb will have after him: as, Felix, quem faciunt aliena pericula cautum: *Happy is hee, whom other men's harms make wary.*

When you have a Verb, Adjective, or Relative, aſk the queſtion, *who,* or *what?* and the word anſwering to that queſtion ſhall bee the Nominative caſe to the Verb, the Subſtantive to the Adjective, and Antecedent to the Relative.

The Rule of Queſtion and Anſwer.

WHen a queſtion is asked, the anſwer muſt bee made in Latine by the ſame caſe of a Noun, and the ſame Tenſe of a Verb that the queſtion

ſtion is asked by: as, Cujus eſt fundus? *Whoſe ground is it?* Vicini, *My neighbours.* Quid agitur in ludo literario? *What do you in the ſchool?* Studetur, *wee ſtudy.*

II. Of the Government of words.

1. The Rule of Noun-Substantives.

When two Substantives com together ſignifying diverſ things, the later ſhall bee the Genitive caſe: as, Facundia Ciceronis, *the eloquence of Cicero*; or *Cicero's eloquence.* Amator ſtudiorum; *A lover of ſtudies.*

But if they belong both to one thing, they ſhall bee put both in one caſe; as, Pater meus, vir, amat me, puerum; *My father, being a man, loveth mee, a boy.*

When the Engliſh of the word Res is put with an Adjective, you may put aſwell Res, and put the Adjective in the Neuter Gender, like a Substantive: as, Multa me impedierunt; *Many things have letted mee.* And being ſo put, it may bee the Substantive to the Adjective, as, Pauca his ſimilia; *a few things like unto theſe.* Nonnulla hujuſmodi; *many things of like ſort.*

An Adjective in the Neuter Gender, put alone without a Substantive, ſtanderh for a Substantive, and may have a Genitive caſe after him, as if it were a Substantive: as, Multum lucri, *much gain.* Quantum negotii? *how much buſineſſe?* Id operis, *that work.*

Words importing indument of any quality or propertie, to the praiſ or diſpraiſ of a thing, coming after a Noun-Substantive, or a Verb-ſubſtantive, it may bee put in the Ablative caſe, or in the Genitive:

nitive; as, puer bonâ indole, or, puer bonæ indolis, *a childe of a good towardneſſe.* Puer boni ingenii, or puer bono ingenio, *a boy of a good wit.*

Opus and Uſus, when they ſignifie need, require an ablative caſe, as, Opus eſt mihi tuo judicio, *I have need of thy judgement.* Viginti minis opus eſt filio: *My ſon hath need of twenty pounds.*

The Rules of Adjectives.

¶ Adjectives governing a Genitive Caſe.

1. Adjectives that ſignifie deſire, knowledge, remembrance, ignorance, and ſuch like, require a Genitive caſe; as, Cupidus auri, *greedy of gold;* Peritus belli, *skilfull in war;* Memor mortis, *mindfull of death:* Reus furti, *accuſed of theft.*

2. Adjectives Verbals in ax govern a Genitive caſe: as, Tempus edax rerum, *Time is a devourer of things.*

3 Nouns Partitives, Interrogatives, certain nouns of number, Comparatives, and Superlatives uſed partitively, require a Genitive caſe: as, Aliquis veſtrûm, *ſom of you;* Quis fratrum? *which of the brethren?* Quatuor judicum, *four of the judges;* Manuum fortior eſt dextra; *of the hands, the right is the ſtronger;* Digitorum medius eſt longiſſimus, *of the fingers the middle is the longeſt.*

¶ Adjectives governing a Dative Caſe.

1. Adjectives that ſignifie, (1.) Profit or diſprofit (2.) Likeneſs or unlikeneſs (3.) pleaſure (4.) ſubmitting, or (5.) belonging to any thing, require a Dative caſe: as, Labor eſt utilis corpori, *labor is profitable for the body.* Eſt finitimus oratori Poeta; *a Poët is very neer to an Orator.* jucundus omnibus,

bus, *pleasant to all persons*. Parenti supplex; *suppliant to his father*.

2. Nouns Adjectives ending in bilis, of the passive signification, and participials in dus, require a Dative case: *as*, Flebilis, flendus omnibus, *To bee lamented of all men*. Formidabilis, formidandus hosti, *To bee feared of his enemies*.

¶ Adjectives governing an Accusative Case.

Adverbs govern an accusative case (and sometimes an ablative,) which signifieth the length, breadth, or thickness of a thing: *as*, Turris alta centum pedes, *a tower an hundred foot high*. Arbor lata tres digitos, *a tree three fingers broad*. Liber crassus tres pollices, vel tribus pollicibus, *A book three inches thick*.

¶ Adjectives governing an Ablative Case.

1. Adjectives which signifie fulnesse, emptinesse, plenty, or want, require an ablative case, and sometime a Genitive: *as*, Copiâ abundans, *Abounding in plenty*. Animus curis vacuus, *A minde void of cares*. Stultorum plena sunt omnia, *All things are full of fools*. Expers omnium, *wanting all things*.

2. Dignus, indignus, præditus, captus, contentus, and such like, will have an ablative case: *as*, Dignus honore, *worthy of honor*. Indignus præmio, *unworthy of a reward*. Deo fretus, *trusting upon God*. Virtute præditus, *endued with virtue*. Captus oculis, *blinde*. Suâ sorte contentus, *content with his lot*.

N. B. But Dignus, indignus, and contentus, may, instead of the ablative case have the Infinitive mood of a Verb: *as*, Laudari dignus, *Worthy to bee praised*. Contentus in pace vivere, *content to live in peace*.

3. Nouns adjectives of the Comparative de-

gree, having *Than* or *By* after them, do cauſe the word following to bee the Ablative caſe: as, Frigidior glacie; *more cold than ice.* Doctior multò; *better learned by a great deal.* Uno pede altior; *higher by a foot.*

3. Adjectives govern an ablative caſe ſignifying the *Cauſe*, or the *Inſtrument*, or the *manner of doing*: as, Deteriores omnes ſumus licentiâ; *We are all the worſe by liberty.* Percuſſit eum gladio; *hee ſtruck him with a ſword.* Mirâ celeritate rem peregit; *hee performed the buſineſſe with wonderfull ſpeedineſs.*

The Rules of Pronouns.

1. These Genitive caſes of the Primitives, Mei, tui, ſui, noſtri and veſtri, are uſed, when ſuffering or paſſion is ſignified: as, Pars tui; *part of thee.* Amor mei; *the love of mee.* But when poſſeſſion is ſignified, Meus, tuus, ſuus, noſter and veſter bee uſed: as, Ars tua; *thy Art.* Imago tua; *thy image.*

2. These Genitive caſes, Noſtrûm and veſtrûm, bee uſed after diſtributives, partitives, Comparatives and Superlatives: as, Nemo veſtrûm, *none of you:* aliquis noſtrûm, *ſom of us.* Major veſtrûm, *the bigger of you:* maximus natu noſtrûm, *the eldeſt of us.*

The Rules of Verbs.

¶ Verbs governing a Nominative Caſe.

1. Verbs ſubſtantives, as, Sum, forem, fio, exiſto, naſcor: Verbs paſſives of calling: as, Dicor, vocor, ſalutor, appellor, habeor, exiſtimor, videor: and Verbs of geſture will have a Nominative

native caſe after them, as well as before them: *as*, Fama eſt malum; *Fame is an evil thing.* Malus cultura fit bonus; *an evil perſon by due ordering or governance is made good.* Cræſus vocatur dives; *Creſus is called rich.* Petrus incedit claudus; *Peter goe's lame.* Dormit ſecurus, *hee ſleep's void of care.*

¶ Verbs governing a Genitive Caſe.

1. **This Verb** Sum, **ſignifying poſſeſſion, owing, or pertaining to a thing, as a token, property or duty, requireth a Genitive caſe:** *as*, Hæc veſtis eſt Patris, *This garment is my fathers.* Inſipientis eſt dicere, non putáram; *It is the property of a fool to ſay, I had not thought.* Adoleſcentis eſt majores natu reverèri; *it is the duty of a young man to reverence his elders.* **But theſe Nominatives,** Meum, tuum, ſuum, noſtrum, veſtrum, humanum, belluinum, **and ſuch like are excepted;** *as*, humanum eſt errare; belluinum verò in errore perſeverare; *It is humane frailty to commit an error; but it is bruttiſh to perſevere in error.*

2. **Verbs that ſignifie eſteem or regard will have a Genitive caſe:** *as.* Parvi penditur probitas; *Honeſty is reckoned little worth.* Plurimi paſſim fit pecunia; *Money is every where much regarded.*

3. **Verbs of accuſing, condemning warning, or abſolving, will have a Genitive caſe, of the crime or puniſhment, with an accuſative caſe of the perſon:** *as*, Qui alterum incuſat probri, ipſum ſe invueri oportet; *It behooveth him to look to himſelf, who accuſeth another of diſhoneſty.* Admonuit me erroris; *hee warned mee of a miſtake.*

4. Satago, miſereor, miſereſco **require a Genitive caſe:** as, Rerum ſuarum ſatagit; *Hee is buſie about his own matters.*

5. Reminiſcor, obliviſcor, and memini, will have a Genitive, or an accuſative caſe: as, Dauides reminiſcitur; *He remembreth his promiſs.* proprium eſt ſtultorum aliorum vitia cernere, obliviſci ſuorum; *It is the property of fools to ſee other mens faults, and to forget their own.* Memini tui vel te; *I remember thee.* Memini de te, *I ſpeak of thee.*

¶ Verbs governing a Dative Caſe.

1. **All Verbs put** *Acquiſitively*, **that is to ſay, with theſe tokens** *To* **or** *For* **after them, will have a Dative Caſe:** as, Non omnibus Dormio; *I ſleep not to all men.* Huic habeo, non tibi; *I have it for this man, and not for thee.*

2. **Verbs that ſignifie** (1) **to profit or to diſprofit:** (2) **to compare:** (3) **to give or reſtore:** (4) **to promiſe or to pay:** (5) **to command or ſhew:** (6) **to truſt:** (7) **to obey, or reſiſt:** (8) **to threaten or to be angry with, require a Dative caſe:** as, Bonis nocet, qui parcit malis; *He hurts the good, who ſpares the bad:* Parvis componere magna; *To compare great things with ſmall.* Fortuna multis nimium dedit, nulli ſatis; *Fortune hath given too much to many, to none enough.* Hoc tibi promitto; *I promiſs you this.* Æs alienum mihi numeravit; *Hee paid unto me the debt.* Imperat aut ſervit collecta pecunia cuique; *Money gathered together commandeth or ſerveth every body.* Mulieri nè credas; *Believe not a woman.* Semper obtemperat pius filius patri; *A dutifull ſon alwayes obeyeth his father.* Ignavis precibus fortuna repugnat; *Fortune reſiſteth ſlothfull prayers.* Utrique mortem minatus eſt; *Hee threatned death to them both.* Adoleſcenti ſuccenſet; *Hee is angry with the young man.*

3. Sum, **with his compounds:** as, Adſum, abſum, præſum,

præsum, desum, (except possum) require a Dative case: as, Sum tibi pater; *I am a father to thee by nature.* Multis petentibus desunt multa; *Many things are wanting to them that require many things.*

4. Sum and Suppetit, being put for habeo, will have a Dative case: as, Est mihi mater; i. e. habeo matrem; *I have a mother.* Pauper non est, cui rerum suppetit usus; *He is not a poor man, who hath the use of things.*

5. Sum, and other Verbs have oftentimes a double Dative case: as, Sum tibi præsidio; *I am to thee a safegard.* Rex pius est Reipublicæ ornamento; *A godly King is an ornament to the Commonwealth.* Hoc tu tibi laudi ducis; *You esteem this a commendation to you.*

6. Verbs compounds with Satis, bene, and male: and many Verbs compounded with these Prepositions, Præ, ad, con, sub, ante, post, ob, in and inter, will have a Dative case: as, Benefecit multis, malefecit nulli; *He hath done good to many, but hath done hurt to none.* Ille huic negotio præfuit. *He was chief in this business.* But præco, prævinco, præcedo, præcurro, prævertor, will have an Accusative case.

¶ Verbs governing an Accusative Case.

1. VErbs transitives (that is to say whose action passeth into another thing) will have after them an Accusative case of the Doer or sufferer: as, Usus promptos facit; *Use makes men ready.* Crescentem sequitur cura pecuniam; *Care follows money encreasing.*

2. Certain Verbs intransitive, of an absolute signification, admit after them an Accusative, and sometime an Ablative of their own, or a near signification: as, Endymionis somnum dormis; *Thou sleepest*

stretch the sleep of Endymion. Longam ire viam; *to go a long way.* Morte obiit repentinâ; *Hee died a sudden death.*

3 **Verbs of asking, teaching, and arraying, will have two accusative cases;** *One* **of the** *Person*, **and** *another* **of the** *Thing*; as, Frugalitatem & temperantiam multos docuit penuria; *Poverty hath taught many thriftinesse and temperance:* Ter. Induit sandalios quos prius exuerat; *Hee put on his shoes, which hee had put off before.*

¶ Verbs governing an Ablative Case.

1. **ALl Verbs require an ablative case, signifying the instrument wherewith any thing is don, (put with this sign** *with* **before it) or the cause or the manner of doing:** as, Gladio eum vulneravit. *Hee wounded him with a sword.* Tacuit metu, *Hee held his peace for fear.* Summâ eloquentiâ causam egit, *Hee pleaded the cause with great eloquence.*

2. **The word of price is put after Verbs in the ablative case:** as, Vendidi auro; *I sold for gold:* Emptus sum argento, *I am bought for silver.* **Except these Genitives, when they be put alone without Substantives;** tanti, quanti, pluris, minoris, tantivis, tantidem, quantilibet, quantiecunque: as, Quanti mercatus es hunc equum? *For how much have you bought this horse?* Certè pluris quàm vellem: *Truly for more then I was willing to give.* **But when they have Substantives, they are put in the** ablative case: as minori pretio vendidi quàm emi *I sold for a less price then I bought.*

3. **Verbs of plenty, or want, filling, emptying, loading and unloading will have an ablative case:** as, Opibus abundas, *Thou dost abound in riches.* Cares virtute, *Thou wantest virtue.*

4. Fungor

4. Fungor, frutor, utor, potior, gaudeo, vescor, nitor, dignor, prosequor, muto, munero, communico, officio, supercedeo, **and such like, require an ablative case**; as, Virtute decet, non sanguine niti, *It becometh us to trust to Virtue, not to blood.* Utere virtute, *use virtue.* Nè malis gaudeat alienis, *Rejoyce not in other men's evils.* Vescor carnibus, *I eat flesh.*

5. **Verbs that signifie receiving, distance, or taking away, will have an ablative case with** à, ab, ex **or** de; as, Accepi literas à Petro, *Hee received letters from Peter,* Audivit ex multis, *Hee heard it of many;* **and this ablative after Verbs of taking away or distance may bee turned into the Dative**, as, Eripuit illi vitam, *Hee took away his life.*

6. **Verbs of comparing or exceeding may have an Ablative case of the word that signifyeth the measure of exceeding**; as, Præfero hunc multis gradibus, *I prefer this man by many degrees.* Paulo intervallo illum superat, *Hee is beyond the other but a little space.*

7. **A Noun or Pronoun-substantive, joyned with a Participle expressed or understood, and having none other word whereof it may bee governed, it shall be put in the ablative case absolute**; as, Rege veniente hostes fugerunt; *The king coming the enemies fled.* Me duce vinces, *I being Captain thou shalt overcom.* **And it may be resolved by any of these words**, dum, cùm, quando, si, quanquam, postquam; as, Rege veniente, *id est*, dum veniret Rex; Me duce, *id est*, Si ego dux fuero.

¶ Constructions of Verbs Passives.

A Verb Passive will have after him an Ablative case with a Preposition, or sometime a Dative of the *Doer*; as, Virgilius legitur à me, *Virgil is read*

read of me; Tibi fama petatur; *Let fame bee sought of you.*

2. These Neuter-passives, Vapulo, veneo, liceo, exulo, fio, signifying passively, follow the rule of passives: that is to say, they will have an ablative case with a Preposition: *as*, A Præceptore vapulabis; *Thou shalt bee beaten of thy master.* A convivijs exulat Philosophia, *Philosophy is banished from banquets.*

¶ The Rule of the Infinitive Mood.

VErbs of the Infinitive Mood are set after Verbs, or adjectives: *as*, Vis fieri dives, Pontice? nil cupias; *Pontius, wouldest thou bee made rich, thou must desire nothing.* Dignus amari; *worthy to bee loved.*

N.B. The former verb is sometimes concealed by the Figure Ellipsis: as, Hæccine fieri flagitia? fabandi, decet, vel oportet, *Ought such villanies to be committed?* sometimes by Enallage: *as*, Agere gratias, *pro* agebat; *Hee gave thanks.*

¶ The Rule of Gerunds.

1 GErunds and Supines will have such cases as the Verbs they come of, *as*, Vir docendi studiosus: *A man desirous to teach.* Utendum est ætate; *We must use time.* Veni auditum concionem; *I came to hear a sermon.*

2. Gerunds in Di, are set after certain Substantives and adjectives, like as the Genitive case: *as*, Nunc non est narrandi locus; *Now there is no place of telling.* Amor sceleratus habendi; *The wicked love of having.* Certus eundi; *Certain of going.* Peritus jaculandi,

landi, *Skilfull in darting.* But sometime the Infinitive Mood is put for the Gerund in Di: as, Peritus medicari, for medicandi; *Skilfull in healing*, or *surgery.*

3. The Gerund in Do is used with one of these Prepositions; à, ab, abs, de, è, ex, cum, in, pro: as, Ignavi à discendo citò deterrentur; *Idle boies are quickly frighted from learning.* But sometimes they are used without a Preposition: as, Scribendo disces scribere; *By writing thou shalt learn to write.*

4. The Gerund in dum is used after one of these Prepositions; Inter, ante, ad, ob, propter: as, Inter cœnandum hilares este: *Be merry at Supper.* But the English *Must* or *Ought* (signifying necessity) may bee put in the Gerund in Dum with the verb est: as, Abeundum est mihi; *I must go hence.* Orandum est, ut mens sit sana in corpore sano: *wee ought to pray, that there may bee a sound minde in a sound body.*

5. Sometimes Gerunds are turned into Participles in Dus, which agree with the Substantive following them: as, Deus in faciendo homine, similitudinem suam secutus est; *God, in making man,* followed his own image.

¶ The Rules of Supines.

1. The first Supine signifies actively, and is put after verbs and participles, that signify moveing to a place: as, Cur te is perditum? *Why goest thou about to destroy thy self?*

2. The later Supine signifies passively, and followes Nouns adjectives: as, Factu facile; *Easie to bee don.* Turpe dictu, *Unfit to bee spoken.*

The

The Conſtruction of Time, Space, and Place.

¶ The Rule of Time.

NOuns that betoken part of Time, bee commonly put in the Ablative caſe; as, Nocte vigilas, Luce dormis; *Thou wakeſt by night, and ſleepeſt by day* But Nouns that betoken continual term of Time, without ceaſing or intermiſſion, bee commonly uſed in the Accuſative caſe; as, Hyemem totam ſtertis, *Thou ſleepeſt the whole winter.*

¶ The Rule of Space, or diſtance of Place.

NOuns that betoken Space between place and place bee commonly put in the Accuſative caſe: as, Pedem hinc nè deceſſeris, *Go not thou a foot from this place.*

¶ The Rule of Place.

1. NOuns Appellatives and Names of great places, are uſed with a Preposition, if they follow a Verb that ſignifieth an action in a place, to a place, from a place, or by a place; as, Vivo in Anglia, *I live in England.* Veni per Galliam in Italiam, *I came by France into Italy.* Proficiſcor ex urbe, *I go out of the City.*

2. The proper name of a place being of the firſt or ſecond Declenſion, and the ſingular Number, ſhall bee put in the Genitive caſe, as, Vixit Londini, *Hee lived at London.* Studuit Oxoniæ, *Hee ſtudied at Oxford.* So likewiſe Humi, domi, militiæ, belli, are

are uſed; as, Procumbit humi bos, *The ox fall's on the ground.*

3. But if the proper name of a place bee of the third Declenſion, or plural Number, it ſhall bee put in the Dative or Ablative caſe; as, Militavit Carthagini, vel Carthagine; *Hee was a ſouldier at Carthage.* Athenis natus eſt, *Hee was born at Athens.* So are the common Nouns Ruri or Rure uſed; as, Ruri or rure educatus eſt, *Hee was brought up in the Countrey.*

4. Proper Names are put in the Accuſative caſe, if they follow Verbs that ſignifie motion *to a Place*; as, Eo Londinum ad merces emendas; *I goe to London to buy wares.* Conceſſi Cantabrigiam ad capiendum ingenii cultum, *I went to Cambridg to get learning.* So ere Rus and Domus uſed; as, Ego rus ibo, *I will goe into the Countrey.* Ite domum, *Goe yee home.*

5. Proper Names are put in the Ablative caſe, if the Verb ſignifie motion *from* or *by a place*; as, Diſceſſit Londino, *Hee departed from London.* Profectus eſt Londino, (*vel* per Londinum) Cantabrigiam; *Hee went by London to Cambridg.* Domus *and* rus bee likewiſe ſo uſed; as, Abiit Domo; *Hee went from home.* Rure reverſus eſt, *Hee returned out of the Countrey.*

¶ The Conſtruction of Verbs Impersonals.

1. INtereſt, refert, and eſt for intereſt, require a Genitive Caſe of all Caſual words, except meâ, tuâ, ſuâ, noſtrâ, veſtrâ and cujâ; as Intereſt omnium rectè agere; *It concernes all men to do right.*

Meâ

Mea parvi, Ioannis verò multum refert; *It concern's mee little, but John very much.*

2. **Som Impersonals require a Dative case:** *as*, Liber, licet, placet, displicet, and the like: *as*, peccare nemini licet; *It is lawfull for no man to sin.*

3. **Some will have an Accusative case onely:** *as*, iuvat, decet, delectat, oportet: *as*, Uxorem ædes curare decet, *It becometh a wife to look after the house.*

5. **Som an accusative with a Preposition;** *as*, Attinet, pertinet, spectat; *as*, Spectat ad omnes bene vivere; *It belong's to all men to live well.*

5. **Som will have an Accusative with a Genitive;** *as*, Pœnitet, tædet, miseret, pudet, piget; *as* Petrum peccati pœnitet; *It repent's Peter of his sin.* Me civitatis tædet; *I am weary of the City.*

6. **A Verb Impersonal of the Passive voice hath like Case as other verbs passives have;** *as*, ab hostibus constanter pugnatur; *The enemies fight continually.* **Yet many times the Case is not expressed, but understood;** *as*, Maxima vi certatur; *subaudi*, ab illis; *They contend with great strength.*

¶ The Construction of Participles.

1. **Participles govern such Cases as the Verbs they com of;** *as*, Fruiturus amicis, *Like to enjoy his friends.* Tendens ad sidera palmas, *Holding up his hands towards Heaven.*

2. **Participles, when they bee changed into Nouns, will have a Genitive case:** *as*, Fugitans litium, *Shunning contention.* Cupientissimus tui, *Most desirous of thee.*

3. Exosus,

3. Exoſus, peroſus, and perǽſus, **when they ſignifie actively, require an Accuſative caſe: paſſively, a Dative:** *as*, exoſus ſævitiam, *Hating cruelty*. Exoſus Deo & ſanctis, *Hated of God and good men*.

4. Natus, prognatus, ſatus, cretus, creatus, ortus, editus, **will have an Ablative Caſe:** *as*, bona, bonis prognata parentibus; *A good woman, born of good parents*.

¶ The Conſtruction of Adverbs.

1. **EN and ecce being Adverbs of Shewing, govern a Nominative caſe, ſeldom an Accuſative: But being adverbs of Upbraiding, an Accuſative onely:** *as*, En Priamus; *Behold Priamus*. En habitum; *See his garb*.

2. **Certain Adverbs of quantity, time and place, will have a Genitive caſe:** *as*, Abunde fabularum audivimus; *Wee have heard abundance of tales*. Affatim pecuniæ; *Money enough*. Tunc temporis; *That time*. Quò terrarum abiit? *Whither is he gon?*

3. **Adverbs derived of Nouns that govern a Dative caſe, govern likewiſe the ſame caſe:** *as*, Venit obviàm illi *Hee came to meet him*. Canit ſimiliter huic; *Hee ſing's like him*. Sibi inutiliter vivit; *Hee live's unprofitably to himſelf*. **Theſe Datives bee uſed adverbially:** *as*, Tempori, luci, veſperi: *as*, Tempori ſurgendum; *Wee muſt riſe betime*. Veſperi cubandum; *Wee muſt go to bed at even*. Luci laborandum; *Wee muſt labor by day*.

4. **Certain Adverbs will have an Accuſative caſe of the prepoſition that they com of;** *as*, Propiùs urbem; *Neerer the city*. proximè Hiſpaniam; *Next to Spain*.

5. **Prepoſitions ſet without a Caſe, or elſe**

forming the degrees of Compariſon bee changed into adverbs.

Of adverbs which govern moods ſee the Latine Syntaxis.

¶ The Conſtruction of Conjunctions.

1. COnjunctions Copulatives and disjunctives, with theſe four, quàm, niſi, præterquam, an, do commonly couple like caſes in Nouns, and like moods and tenſes in Verbs: *as* Xenophon & Plato fuere æquales: *Xenophon and Plato were equals.* Petrus & Ioannes precabantur & docebant in templo; *Peter and John did pray and preach in the Temple.*

2. Somtimes they join divers Caſes, and divers Tenſes, *as*, Vixi Romæ & Venetiis; *I liv'd at Rome and Venice.* Tibi gratias ago, agámque dum vivo; *I give you thanks, and I will give you thanks whilſt* I *live.*

3. Cùm, tum, and tum doubled, couple like Caſes; *as*, Amplectitur cùm eruditos omnes, tum imprimis Marcellum; *Hee embraceth all learned men, but eſpecially Marcellus.* Odit tum literas, tum virtutem, *Hee hateth both learning and virtue.*

¶ Of Prepoſitions.

1. SOmtime a Prepoſition is not expreſſed, but underſtood, and the Caſual word nevertheleſs put in the ablative caſe; *as*, Habeo te loco parentis, *i. e.* in loco, *I eſteem you in ſtead of a father.*

2. A Verb compounded with a Prepoſition, ſomtimes requires the caſe of the prepoſition that it is compounded withall; *as*, Prætereo te inſalutatum; *I paſs by thee unſaluted.* Decedo magiſtratu, *I go out of my office.*

Of

¶ Of Interjections.

1. **O An Interjection of Exclamation, requires a Nominative, Accusative and Vocative case:** as, ô festus dies! *ô gladsom day!* ô fortunatos agricolas! *ô happy husbandmen!* ô formose puer! *ô fair boy.*

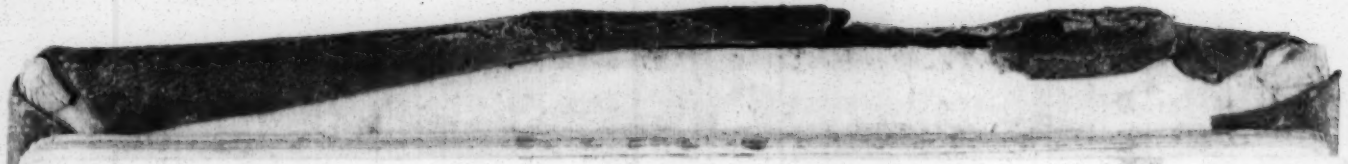
2. **Hei and Væ a Dative;** as, Væ tibi, *Wo to thee.*

3. **Prô, proh, ah and vah, an accusative, and a Vocative: as** Prô fidem! *ô the faith!*

4. Hem **and** Apage **an accusative;** as, hem astutias! *Fie upon craft.* Apage istiusmodi salutem; *Away with such Complements.*

5. **Heu a Nominative, Dative, and Accusative:** Heu pietas! *Alas the godliness!* Heu stirpem invisam! *Oh the hated stock!* heu misero mihi! *alas for mee poor man!*

6. **Interjections are often put absolutely without a Case:** as Quæ (malum!) Dementia? *What madness is this with a mischief.* **And sometimes they are understood:** as Facinus indignum! for ô facinus indignum! *ô the base pranck!*



A brief Explanation of the Rules

in *Propria quæ Maribus*, and *Quæ Genus*, concerning Nouns; and of *As in Præsenti*, concerning Verbs: The *Declining* and *Conjugating* whereof, the young Scholar may learn in the *INDEX* following; where every word comprehended in those Rules is Alphabetically set down.

N.B. THE Rudiments teach you, that a word of the Masculine Gender is declined with this Article Hic, the Feminine with Hæc, the Neuter with Hoc: as, Hic Vir; Hæc Mulier; Hoc Regnum: But they give you not the reason, why it is of this or that Gender; but leav you to the Rules at Propria quæ maribus, &c. The Use whereof is, to teach you to know what Gender a Noun is of, and the Reason why it is so, and not otherwise.

THE Rules at As in præsenti, &c. serv to tell you the Preterperfect Tenses, and the Supines of Verbs; which must bee declined according to the Examples of the Four Conjugations in the Rudiments.

And as you learn in the Rudiments, that there bee two sorts of Nouns, viz. Substantive, and Adjective:

jectives: ſo, according to the ſame method; I. You have Rules for Subſtantives, beginning at *Propria quæ maribus, &c.* II. For Adjectives, beginning at *Adjectiva autem, &c.*

Again, as in the Rudiments, a Noun-ſubſtantive is either Proper, or Common: ſo I. you have Rules for Proper Names: beginning at *Propria quæ maribus, &c.* II. For Common, beginning at *Appellativa Arborum.*

Proper names are either { Maſculine, or Feminine.

¶ *Propria quæ maribus, &c.* that is,

Proper Names that belong to the male-kinde, are of the maſculine Gender: and they are of Five ſorts. I. the names of *Heatheniſh Gods*; *as*, Mars, Bacchus, Apollo. II. *of Men*; *as*, Cato, Virgilius. III. *of Rivers*; *as*, Tibris, Orontes. IV. *of Months*; *as*, October. V. *of Winds*; *as*, Libs, Notus, Auſter.

¶ *Propria fœmineum, &c.* that is,

Proper Names, which belong to the Female-kinde are of the Feminine Gender: and they are of Five ſorts. I. *of Heatheniſh Goddeſſes*, *as*, Iuno, Venus, II. *of Women*; *as*, Anna, Philotis. III. *of Citis*, *as*, Elis; Opus. IV. *of Countries*; *as*, Græcia, Perſis. V. *of Iſlands*; *as*, Creta, Britannia, Cyprus.

Som names of Cities are excepted, *as* Agragas, *maſc.* Argos, Tybur, Præneſte, *neut.* and Anxur, both *maſc.* and *neut.*

¶ *Appellativa arborum, &c.* that is,

The Common names of Trees are of the Feminine Gender, *as* Alnus, cupreſſus, cedrus. Except pinus

pinus *and* Oleaſter, **of the** *Maſc.* **and** ſiler, ſuber, thus, robur *and* acer **of the** *Neut.*

¶ *Sunt etiam volucrum, &c.* that is,

The Common Names of Birds: 2 **Wilde Beaſts** : 3 **and Fiſhes are of the Epicene Gender,** *as* Paſſer, hirundo, tigris, vulpes, oſtrea, cetus.

¶ *Omne quod exit in* um, *&c.* that is,

All Nouns that end in um , **whether Greek or Latine, proper or common, and a Noun undeclined are of the Neuter Gender:** *as* Londinum, Eboracum, regnum; **except proper names of Women, according to the Rule of** Deſpauterius,

Um *neutrum pones, hominum ſi propria tollas.*

N. B. **The Genders of Nouns are better known by the Genitive caſe;** *according to the Three* Special Rules.

There bee Three Special Rules, thus diſtinguiſhed.

I. Prima non creſcit omnino; *that is,* **The firſt doth not encreaſe at all.**

II. Secunda creſcit acutè; *that is,* **The ſecond encreaſ'e Long.**

III. Tertia creſcit graviter; *that is,* **The third encreaſeth Short.**

I. Special Rule.

¶ *Nomen non creſcens, &c.* that is,

A **Noun that doth not encreaſe in the Genitive caſe, is of the Feminine Gender,** *as,* Caro, carnis; nubes, nubis; capra, capræ.

N. B. Non creſcere in Genitivo, eſt pares habere ſyllabas in Nominativo ac in Genitivo. *i. e. Not to encreaſe*, is to have like Syllables in the Nominative and the Genitive; *as*, caro carnis.

Creſcere eſt plures habere ſyllabas in Genitivo quàm in Nominativo. *i. e. To encreaſe*, is to have more Syllables in the Genitive than in the Nominative: *as*, pietas, pietâtis.

¶ *Maſcula Nomina in* a, &c. *i. e.*

1. Nouns in a ſignifying the Offices of men, are excepted from the firſt Special Rule, though they do not encreaſe, and are Maſculine: *as*, Scriba, aſſecla, &c.

2. Nouns ending in a, which are derived of Greek nouns of the firſt Declenſion, ending in as, or es: *as*, Satrapas, ſatrapa; athletes, athleta.

3. Likewiſe theſe words, not encreaſing, are of the maſculine gender: *as*, Verres, natalis, aqualis: words compounded of As, *as* centuſſis; lienis, orbis, &c.

4. Words ending in er, in os, *and* us, not encreaſing, are of the Maſculine gender: *as* Venter, logos, annus. Except Mater, humus, domus, colus, ficus, acus, porticus, ſocrus, purus, manus, idus, anus, vannus; and Greek words, which change os in Greek, into us in Latine: *as* papyrus, antidotus, &c.

¶ *Neutrum nomen in* e, &c. *i. e*

Nouns that end in e, making is in the Genitive caſe: Nouns that end in on or um, not increaſing: *as* Mare, rete, barbiton, ovum; likewiſe, Hippomanes, caco-

cacc̃ hes, virus, pelagus, are of the neuter Gender. But Vulgus is of the Maſculine and Neuter.

¶ *Incerti generis*, &c.

These words not encreaſing, are of the doubtfull Gender: *as* Talpa, dama, canalis, &c.

¶ *Compoſitum à Verbo*, &c. *i. e.*

A Noun ending in a, compounded of a Verb, not increaſing is of the common of two: *as* Grajugena, agricola, advena; and ſo likewiſe Senex, auriga, *&c.*

II. Special Rule,

¶ *Nomen creſcentis penultima ſi Genitivi Syllaba acuta ſonat*, &c. *i. e.*

A Noun, whoſe laſt Syllable but one increaſeth long in the Genitive caſe, is of the Feminine Gender.

N. B. Acutè creſcere, eſt penultimam acúere, vel elevare, vel attollere in pronunciando: *i. e.* To encreaſ long, is to liſt up the laſt ſyllable but one in pronouncing, or to pronounce it ſhort: *as* virtus, virtutis; pietas, Pietatis.

¶ *Maſcula dicuntur monoſyllaba*, &c. *i. e.*

1. These Nouns of one ſyllable, encreaſing long, are of the maſculine Gender: *as* Sal, Sol, *&c.*

2. Nouns of many ſyllables, ending in n: *as* Acarnan, lichen, delphin.

3. Nouns ending in o, ſignifying a body: *as*, leo, curculio; and likewiſe ſenio, ternio, ſermo.

4. Nouns

4. Nouns ending in er, or, and os, encreasing long: as Crater, conditor, heros.

So torrens, &c. many ending in dens: as bidens: so all other nouns in that Rule; except Syren, mulier, soror, uxor; which are of the feminine Gender. But mulier belong's to the Third Special Rule, becauſ it encreaſ's ſhort.

¶ *Sunt neutralia & hæc monoſyllaba, &c.* that is,

These nouns encreasing long are of the neuter gender: as mel, fel, &c.——and nouns of more syllables, which end in al and ar; as capital, laquear. Halec is of the feminine and neut in the ſingular number, and of the feminine onely in the Plural.

¶ *Sunt dubia hæc* Python, *&c.* that is,

These nouns encreasing long, are of the doubtful gender: Python, ſcrobs, *&c.*

¶ *Sunt commune, parens, &c.* that is,

These nouns, encreasing long, are of the Commune of two genders: as parens, &c.

III. Special Rule.

¶ *Nomen creſcentis penultima ſi Genitivi Sit Gravis, &c.* that is,

A Noun, whoſe laſt ſyllable but one encreaſeth ſhort in the Genitive is of the maſculine Gender.

N B. Creſcere graviter, eſt deprimere penultimam in pronunciando *i.e.* To encreaſ ſhort [or flat] is, to preſs down the laſt ſyllable ſave One in pronounting: as Sanguis, ſanguĭnis.

¶ *Fœ-*

¶ *Fœminei generis ſit hyperdiſſyllaben, &c.* that is,

Nouns of more then two ſyllables ending in do, making dinis **in the Genitive caſe; and in go, making** ginis **encreaſing ſhort, are of the fem. gender;** dulcedo, —dĭnis; compago, —gĭnis; **ſo likewiſe** virgo, *&c.*

2. Greek **words which end in** as, **or** is, *as* Lampas, iaſpis; **ſo** caſſis, cuſpis, pecus, ŭdis; forfex, *&c.*

Iungenda his mulier, *propriâ ſi claſſe locabis.*

¶ *Eſt neutrale genus, &c.* that is,

Nouns ſignifying a thing without life, encreaſing ſhort, and ending either in a, en, ar, ur, us, **or** put **are the neuter gender,** *as*, Problema, omen, jubar, iecur, onus, occiput; **yet** pecten **and** furfur **are maſculines.**

So, likewiſe cadaver, **and the reſt in that Rule.**

¶ *Sunt dubii generis, &c.* that is,

Theſe Nouns, encreaſing ſhort, are of the Doubtful gender; *as* cardo, &c.

¶ *Communis generis ſunt iſta, &c.* that is,

Theſe Nouns encreaſing ſhort, are of the Common of two: *as* vigil, pugil, &c.

Rules for Adjectives,

¶ *Adjectiva unam, &c.* that is,

Adjectives that have but one Termination, are of all three Genders, *as*, hic, hæc & hoc Felix, audax.

¶ S

¶ *Sub gemina ſi voce cadant*, &c. *i. e.*

If adjectives, have two terminations, the firſt termination is the Commune of two; the ſecond, the neuter; *as*, Hic & hæc omnis, & hoc omne.

¶ *At ſi tres variant voces*, &c. *i. e.*

If an adjective hath three terminations; the Firſt is the maſculine Gender, the Second, the feminine; the Third, the neuter. *as*, bonus, na, num.

¶ *At ſunt quæ flexu*, &c. *i. e.*

There are words, which are adjectives by nature and uſe, and yet are declined like Subſtantives with two articles: *as* pauper, puber, &c though ſom of them are found in the neuter Gender.

¶ *Hæc proprium quendam*, &c. *i. e.*

Theſe adjectives have a peculiar manner of declining, differing from the common form: *as* campeſter, volucer, &c —— See them ſeverally in the Index.

Quæ

Quæ Genus explained.

¶ *Quæ genus aut flexum &c. i. e.*

Eteroclits [*i. e.* words of another manner of declining; or words declined otherwise then the ordinary manner] are of three sorts:

I. Variantia genus, aut flexum: *i. e.* Such as vary their Gender, or Declension.

II. Defectiva: *i. e.* Such as want som Case or Number.

III. Redundantia: *i. e.* Such as abound, or have overmuch.

I. VARIANTIA GENUS.

¶ *Hæc genus ac partim &c.—i. e.*

These two words Pergamus and Supellex are feminine singular; neuter plural.

¶ *Dat prior his numerus &c.—i. e.*

These words, Rastrum, frænum, filum, and, capistrum, are of the Neut. gen. in the singular Numb. Masc. and neut. plural.

But Cœlum and Argos are neut, in the singular; masculine onely in the plural.

Nun-

Nundinum, epulum, and Balneum, are neuters in the ſing numb feminines onely in the plural; but *Iuvenal* hath Balnea.

¶ *Hæc maribus dantur, &c.* that is,

These Nouns are maſculines ſingular; neuters plural; *as* Mænalus, Didymus, Iſmarus, Tartarus, Taygetus, Tænarus, Maſſicus, Gargarus.

But Sibilus, locus, jocus, and Avernus, are maſculines in the ſingular; maſculines and neuters in the plural.

II. DEFECTIVA.

¶ *Quæ nullum variant caſum, &c.* that is,

These words are Aptotes, which vary or change no caſe; *as* fas, nil, nihil, inſtar; alſo many ending in u or i; *as* cornu, genu, gummi, frugi; ſo likewiſe Tempe of the plural numb. undeclined; ſo tot and quot; and all numbers from three to an hundred: *as* quatuor, quinque, ſex, *&c.*—

¶ *Eſtque Monoptoton, &c.* that is,

These words are Monoptotes, which have but one caſe onely; *as* noctu, natu, juſſu, injuſſu, aſtu, permiſſu. But aſtus is read in the plur. and inficias onely in the Accuſative caſe plur.

¶ *Sunt Diptota, &c.* that is,

These words are Diptotes, which are declined with two caſes onely: *as* fors, forte; ſpontis, ſponte; plus, pluris; repetundarum, repetundis; jugeris, jugere, verberis, verbere; ſuppetiæ, ſuppetias; tantundem, tantidem; impetis, impete: whereof

four have the plural number in all cases; viz. Verberis, vicem, plus, and jugere.

¶ *Tres quibus inflectis casus, &c.* that is,

These words are Triptotes. Which are declined in three cases onely: *as* Precis, precem, prece; opis, opem, ope. But frugis and ditionis seem to want the Nom. case. Vis want's onely the Dative case sing. But all have the plur. Num. Whole.

¶ *Quæ referunt, &c.* that is,

These Nouns want the Vocative case; *viz.* 1. Relatives; *as* quis 2. Interrogatives; *as* ecquis: 3. Distributives; *as* nullus, neuter, omnis: 4. Indefinites, *as* quiliber, alter: 5. All Pronouns, except four, noster, nostras. meus, and tu.

¶ *Propria cuncta notes, &c.* that is,

All proper names (becaus they signifie but one, and no more) want the plural number: *as* Mars, Cato, &c. — and other things comprehended in this distich, *viz.*

1. Propria. 2. Virtutes. 3. Artes. 4. Pensa. 5. Uda. 6. Figura.
7. Morbi. 8. Herbæ. 9. Vitia. 10. Ætates. 11. Frumenta. 12. Metalla.

as 1 Guilielmus, Thomas; 2 prudentia, justitia; 3 Grammatica, Logica. 4 Piper, saccharum; 5 Aromatica; 6 Metaphora, Synecdoche; 7 Cephalalgia, podagra; 8 amaranthus, amaracus; 9 Desidia, avaritia; 10 juventa, Senectus; 11 triticum; 12 aurum, ferrum.

¶ *Hordea,*

¶ *Hordea, farra, forum.* &c. *i. e.*

These words of the neuter gender, have three like cases in the plural Numb. viz. Nom. accus and Voc. as Hordeum, far, forum *&c.*

Hordea, farra, forum, mel, mulſum, defruta, thuſque,
Jus, mare, rus, vinumque, os—oris dans genitivo
Tres tantùm ſimiles voces pluralia ſervant.

¶ *Heſperus, & veſper* &c. *i. e.*

These Maſculines ſing. want the plural: *viz.* Heſperus, veſper, pontus, limus, fimus, penus, ſanguis, æther, nemo.

¶ *Singula fœminei generis* &c. *i. e.*

These feminines ſingular want the plural: *as* pubes, ſalus, talio, indoles *&c.*

But Soboles **and** labes, **and all words of the fift Declenſion have three like caſes in the plural,** *viz.* **the Nom. acc. voc. except** res, ſpecies, facies, acies, **and** dies, **which have the plural whole.**

¶ *Nec licet his neutris* &c. *i. e.*

These Neuters ſing. want the plural: *as* Delicium, ſenium *&c.*

¶ *Maſcula ſunt tantùm* &c. *i. e.*

These Maſculines want the ſingular number: *as* Manes, majores *&c.*

¶ *Hæc ſunt fœminei generis* &c. *i. e.*

These feminines want the ſingular Number: *as* Exuviæ, phaleræ *&c.*

¶ Rarìs

¶ *Rarius hæc primo* &c. *i. e.*

These Neuters want the ſingular Number: *as*, Mœnia, teſqua, *&c.*

III. Redundantia.

¶ *Hæc quaſi luxuriant* &c. *i. e.*

These words have divers Terminations, Declining and Gender: *as* clypeus, clypeum, *&c.*

¶ *Sed tibi præterea* &c. *i. e.*

Certain Greek **words from their** accuſative caſe **create a new** nominative: *as*

Panther—ēris: *Acc.* Panthēra: *Nom.* Panthēra, æ.
Crater—ēris: *Acc.* cratēra: *Nom.* cratēra, æ.
Caſſis—ĭdis: *Acc.* caſsĭda: *Nom.* caſsĭda, æ.
Æther—ĕris: *Acc.* æthĕra: *Nom.* æthĕra, æ.

¶ *Vertitur his rectus* &c. *i. e.*

These words varie **the** termination **of the** Nominative caſe; **but** keep **the** ſame ſignification **and** gender: *as* Gibbus, i; **and** gibber—ĕris; maſculine, &c.

¶ *Hæc ſimul & quarti*, &c. *i. e.*

These words are of the ſecond **and** fourth Declenſion: *as* Laurus, i; **and** ûs, *&c.*

¶ *Et quæ luxuriant* &c. *i. e.*

There be many **Adjectives** *redundant*, **but** eſpecially **thoſe that are** derived **of these words**; Arma, jugum, &c.—*as* of Arma, ōrum **ſometh** inermus,

mus, a, um; and inermis, me. Of jugum, bijugus, a, um; and bijugis, e; multijugus, a, nm; and multigugis, e. Of Nervus, i; enervus, a, nm; and enervis, e. Of ſomnus, i; inſomnus, a, um; and inſomnis, e; and ſemiſomnis; and us, a, um. Of clivus, i; acclivus, a, um; and acclivis, e; declivis, proclivis. Of animus, i; æquanimus; and æquanimis; exanimus, and exanimis; inanimus, and is; puſillanimus, and is; unanimus, and is. Of limus, i, illimus, and illimis; ſublimus; and ſublimis. Of frenum, i; effrenus, and effrenis. Of Cera; ſincerus. Of bacillum, imbecillus, vel imbecillis.

As

As *in præſenti* explained.

¶ As *in præſenti* &c. that is,

Verbs of the firſt Conjugation, having the Termination As in the Preſent Tenſ, make avi in the Preterperfect Tenſ; *as*, no ——nas, navi; vocito, as, avi; Except lavo, as, lavi (not lavavi) juvo, as, vi, *&c.*

¶ Es *in præſenti* &c. that is,

Verbs of the ſecond Conjugation, having Es in the preſent tenſ, make ui in the preterperfect tenſ; *as*, Nig'eo, nigres, nigrui; Except jubeo, es, juſſi, *&c.* and all other excepted in that Rule; for which look the *Index*.

¶ *Tertia præteritum* &c. that is,

Verbs of the third Conjugation, form their preterperfect tenſ according to the termination of the preſent tenſ: *as*,

Bo the termination in the preſent tenſ, make's Bi in the preterperfect tenſ. *as* Lambo, bi; except ſcribo ſcripſi; nubo nupſi, and cumbo cubui.

Co is made ci; *as* vinco vici; except parco which make's peperci and parſi; dico dixi; duco duxi.

Do is made di ; *as* mando, di. But ſcindo make's ſcidi, findo fidi, fundo fudi, tundo tutũdi, pendo pependi, tendo tetendi, pedo pepēdi, cado cecĭdi, cædo cecīdi, cedo ceſſi, vado vaſi, rado raſi, lædo læſi, ludo luſi, divido diviſi, trudo truſi, claudo clauſi, plaudo plauſi, rodo roſi.

Go is made xi; *as* jungo junxi. But if r bee ſet before go, then it is made ſi ; *as* ſpargo ſparſi. But theſe words ending in go make gi ; lego legi, ago egi, tango tetĭgi, pungo punxi and pupugi, frango fregi, pango pepigi, pango pegi, pango panxi.

Ho is made xi; *as* traho traxi, veho vexi.

Lo is made ui ; *as* colo colui. But pſallo and ſallo make ſallo; vello velli and vulſi, fallo fefelli, cello ceculi, pello pepuli.

Mo is made ui; *as* vomo vomui. But emo make's emi, como compſi, promo prompſi, demo dempſi, ſumo ſumpſi, premo preſſi.

No is made vi ; *as* ſino ſivi ; except temno tempſi, ſterno ſtravi, ſperno ſprevi, cerno crevi; gigno genui, pono poſui, cano cecĭni.

Po is made pſi; *as* ſcalpo ſcalpſi; except rumpo rupi, ſtrepo ſtrepui, crepo crepui.

Quo is made qui; *as* linquo liqui; except coquo coxi.

Ro is made vi ; *as* ſero (pro planto & ſemino) ſevi, ſero (pro ordino) ſerui, verro verri & verſi, uro uſſi, gero geſſi, quæro quæſivi, tero trivi, curro cucurri.

So makes ſivi ; *as* accerſo accerſivi, arceſſo, inceſſo, laceſſo, ſivi, capeſſo capeſſi and capeſſivi, faceſſo faceſſi, viſo viſi, but pinſo ſui.

Sco make's vi; *as* paſco pavi, poſco popoſci, diſco didici, quiniſco quexi.

To is made ti : *as* verto verti ; but ſiſto (pro facio ſtare)

ſtare) make's ſtiti, mitto miſi, peto petivi (Syn. petii) ſterto ſtertui, meto meſſui.

Ecto make's exi; *as* flecto flexi, pecto pexi and pexui, necto nexi and nexui.

Vo make's vi; *as* volvo volvi; except vivo vixi, nexo nexui, and texo texui.

Cio make's ci; *as* facio feci, jacio jeci; old verb lacio lexi, ſpecio ſpexi.

Dio make's di: *as* fodio fodi.

Gio make's gi; *as* fugio fugi.

Pio make's pi; *as* capio cepi, except cupio cupivi, rapio rapui, ſapio ſapui and ſapivi.

Rio make's ri: *as* pario peperi.

Tio make's ſſi; *as* quatio quaſſi.

Uo make's ui; *as* ſtatuo ſtatui, pluo plui or pluvi, ſtruo ſtruxi, fluo fluxi.

¶ *Quarta dat* is, ivi, *&c. i. e.*

VErbs of the fourth Conjugation, having is in the preſent tenſ, making ivi in the preterperfect tenſ: *as* ſcio, ſcis, ſcivi: except venio veni, cambio campſi, haucio hauſi &c.

¶ *Præteritum dat iisdem* &c. *i. e.*

The Compound Verb hath the ſame preterperfect tenſ with the ſimple Verb: *as* doceo docui, edoceo edocui.

But the ſyllable which is doubled in the preterperfect tenſ of the ſimple verb, is not doubled in the compound: *as* ſpondeo ſpoſpondi, reſpondeo reſpondi, not reſpoſpondi: except præcurro præcucurri, excurro excucurri, repungo repupugi and repunxi: and the compounds of Do, diſco, ſto, and poſco: *as* peſſundo peſſundedi, dediſco dedidici, perſto perſtiti, depoposci.

When Plico is compounded with ſub or a Noun, it

make's avi, as, ſupplico ſupplicavi; multiplico, avi. But applico, complico, replico, and explico make ui or avi.

Though Oleo make's olui, yet the Compounds thereof will rather make olevi, but redoleo make's redolui, and ſuboleo ſubolui.

The Compounds of Pungo make punxi; as compungo, diſpungo, expungo, interpungo; onely repungo make's repupugi and repunxi.

The Compounds of Do, when they are of the third conjugation, make didi, not dedi; as addo addidi, credo, credidi, &c. ——— onely abſcondo make's abſcondi.

The componnds of Sto make ſtiti; as conſto, as, conſtiti, obſto, as, ſtiti, præſto, as, ſtiti &c.

¶ *Verba hæc ſimplicia* &c. that is,

These Verbs damno, lacto &c. if they bee compounded change their firſt Vowel into e; as damno, *condemno*, lacto *illecto*, ſacro *conſecro*, fallo *refello*, arceo *coerceo*, tracto *detrecto*, fatiſcor *deſetiſcor*, partio, *impertio*, carpo *decerpo*, patro *perpetro*, ſcando, *aſcendo*, *deſcendo*, ſpargo *inſpergo*, pario *comperio comperi*, *reperio reperi*, *aperio aperui*, *operio operui*.

The componnds of Paſco keep the Preterperfect tenſ of the ſimple Verb; as epaſco, depaſco; except compeſco, ui, and diſpeſco, ui.

¶ *Hæc habeo, lateo* &c. that is,

These Verbs compounded change the firſt Vowel into i; as *habeo* inhibeo, cohibeo (except poſthabeo and antehabeo) *lateo* deliteo, *ſalio* inſilio, deſilio, reſilio, *ſtatuo* conſtituo, reſtituo, *cado* occido, recido; *lædo* illido, collido, *pango*, *pegi*, compingo, impingo, *cano* concino, *quæro* inquiro, *cædo* incido, con-

concido, *tango* contingo, *egeo* indigeo, *teneo* contineo, detineo, retineo, *taceo* conticeo, reticeo, *ſapio* inſipio, deſipio, *Rapio* eripio, corripio.

2. **The compounds** of Cano **make the preterperfect tenſe in ui**; **as** *concino concinui*.

3. **The compounds** of Placeo **change the firſt vowel into** i: **except** *complaceo* **and** *perplaceo*.

4. **Theſe four compounds** of pango pegi **change not the firſt vowel**: **as** *Depango, oppango, circumpango, repango*.

5. **Theſe four compounds** of Maneo manſi **change the firſt vowel into** i, **and form their Preterperfect tenſe in** minui; **as** *præmineo præminui, emineo eminui, prominео prominui, immineo imminui*. **Other compounds of maneo keep the form of the ſimple verb**: **as** *permaneo permanſi*.

6. **The compounds** of Scalpo, calco, ſalto **change a into u**: **as** *exculpo, inculco, reſulto*,

7. **The compounds of** claudo, quatio, lavo, **caſt away a**: **as** *occludo, excludo; percutio, excutio; proluo, diluo*.

¶ *Hæc ſi compona*, &c. that is,

These Verbs, Ago, emo, ſedeo &c. **being compounded**, **change the firſt vowel of the Preſent tenſe into** i; **but not of the Preterperfect tenſe**; **as of** Ago egi, *exigo*—*egi*; **of** emo, emi, *redimo, redemi*; **of** ſedeo ſedi, *conſideo*—*ſedi*; **of** rego, *arrigo, corrigo, dirigo, erigo*—*rexi*; **of** frango, *confringo, refringo*—*egi*; **of** capio cepi, *incipio*—*epi, concipio*—*epi*; **of** iacio ieci, *conjicio*—*eci*; of lacio lexi, *allicio*——*exi*; **of** ſpecio ſpexi, *deſpicio*——*exi*; **of** premo preſſi, *opprimo oppreſſi*.

But *Perago* **and** *ſatago* **are declined like the ſimple verb** ago.

Dego and *cogo* compounded of Ago, and *pergo* and *surgo* compounded of rego, caſt away the middle ſyllable, and for deago and coago, wee ſay *dego* and *cogo*—*ēgi*; for perrego and ſurrego, wee ſay, *pergo* and *ſurgo*, *perrexi* and *ſurrexi*.

Facio compounded with a preposition, change's the firſt vowel into i, otherwiſe not: as *afficio*, *conficio*, *deficio*, *efficio*, *inficio*, *interficio*, *officio*, *perficio*, *præficio*, *proficio*, *reficio*: *Benefacio*, *malefacio*, *olfacio*, *calfacio*, &c.

Lego, compounded with re, ſe, per, præ, ſub, trans, keep's e in the preſent tenſ: as *relego*, *perlego*, *prælego*, *ſublego*, *tranſlego*: the reſt of the compounds of lego change the firſt vowel into i: as *colligo*, *deligo*, *eligo*, *diligo*, *intelligo*, *negligo*, *ſeligo*. whereof *diligo*, *intelligo*, and *negligo* make *lexi*, the reſt *legi*.

¶ *Nunc ex præterito* &c. *i. e.*

The Supine is formed of the preterperfect tenſ, by changing the termination into the termination of the Supine: as,

Bi the termination in the preterperfect tenſ make's tum in the Supine: as of bibo bibi, the Supine is bibitum.

Ci is made ctum: as Vinco vici victum, ico ici ictum, facio feci factum, jacio jeci jactum.

Di is made ſum: as video viſi viſum, and ſom double ſſ: as pando pandi paſſum, ſedeo ſedi ſeſſum, ſcindo ſcidi ſciſſum, findo fidi fiſſum, fodio fodi foſſum.

N. B. But the ſyllable which is doubled in the preterperfect tenſ is not doubled in the Supines: as Tondeo totondi tonſum, cædo cecidi cæſum, cedo cecidi caſum, tendo tetendi tenſum and tentum, tundo tutudi tunſum, pedo pepĕdi peditum, do dedi datum.

Gi **is made** ctum; *as* Lego legi lectum, pango pegi **and** pepigi pactum, frango fregi fractum, tango tetigi tactum, ago egi actum, pungo pupugi punctum, fugio fugi fugitum.

Li **is made** ſum; *as* ſallo ſalli ſalſum, pello pepuli **pulſum**, cello ceculi culſum, fallo fefelli falſum, vello velli **and** vulſi, vulſum, fero tuli latum.

Mi, ni, pi, qui **are made** tum; *as* emo emi emptum, venio veni ventum, cano cecini cantum, capio cepi captum, cœpio cœpi cœptum, rumpo rupi ruptum, linquo liqui lictum.

Ri **is made** ſum; *as* verro verri verſum, pario peperi partum.

Si **is made** ſum; *as* Viſo viſi viſum, mitto miſi miſſum, fulcio fulſi fultum, hautio hauſi hauſtum, ſarcio ſarſi ſartum, farcio farſi fartum, uro uſſi uſtum, gero geſſi geſtum; torqueo torſi tortum & torſum, indulgeo indulſi indultum & indulſum.

Pſi **is made** tum; *as* ſcribo ſcripſi ſcriptum, cambio campſi campſum.

Ti **is made** tum; *as* Sto ſteti ſtatum, fiſto ſtiti ſtatum, verto verti verſum.

Vi **is made** tum; *as* flo flavi flatum, paſco pavi paſtum lavo lavi lotum, lautum **and** lavatum, poto potavi potum **and** potatum, faveo favi fautum, caveo cavi cautum, ſero ſevi ſatum, lino lini livi litum, ſolvo ſolvi ſolutum, volvo volvi volutum, ſingultio ſingultivi ſingultum, venio venivi ventum, ſepelio ſepelivi ſepultum.

Ui **made** itum; *as* domo domui domitum, **except** exuo exui exutum, induo indui indutum, tuo tui tuitum, ſeco ſecui ſectū, necco necui nectum, frico fricui frictū, miſceo miſcui miſtū, amicio amicui **amictum**, torreo torrui toſtum, doceo docui doctum, teneo tenui tentum, conſulo conſului conſultum, alo alui alitum **and** altum, ſalio ſalui ſaltum, collo

con

colui cultum, occulo occului occultum, pinſo pinſui piſtum, rapio rapui raptum, ſero ſerui ſertum, texo texui textum.

But theſe Verbs change ui into ſum: as Cenſeo cenſui cenſum, cello cellui celſum, meto meſſui meſſum, nexo nexui nexum, pexo pexui pexum, pateo patui paſſum, careo carui caſſum and caritum.

Xi is made ctum: as vincio vinxi vinctum. But five caſt away n: as fingo finxi fictum, mingo minxi mictum, pingo pinxi pictum, ſtringo ſtrinxi ſtrictum, ringo rinxi rictum.

Theſe four verbs make xum, viz. Flecto flexi flexum, plecto plexi plexum, ſigo fixi fixum, fluo fluxi fluxum.

¶ *Compoſitum ut ſimplex* &c. that is,

The Supine of the compound verb is formed as the Supine of the ſimple Verb: as Voco vocavi atum: ſo *invoco invocavi invocatum*; doceo docui doctum, *edoceo edocui edoctum*.

Yet ſom compound Supines have not the ſame ſyllable which the ſimple have; for of tundo tutudi *tunſum*, the compounds make *tuſum*: as, *contundo contudi contuſum, pertundo pertudi pertuſum*; of ruo rui *ruitum*, the compounds make *rutum*: as *corruo corrui corrutum, eruo erui erutum*: of ſalio ſalui *ſaltum*, the compounds make *ſultum*: as *inſilio inſilui inſultum*: of ſero ſevi *ſatum*, the compounds make *ſitum*: as *inſero inſevi inſitum, conſero conſevi conſitum*.

Theſe Supines captum, factum, &c. change a into e, when they are compounded; as of capio cepi *captum*, *incipio incepi inceptum*, *recipio recepi receptum*; of facio feci factum, *inficio infeci infectum*: of jacio jeci jactum, *ejicio ejeci ejectum* &c. —— of rapio rapui raptum, *eripio eripui ereptum*; of cano cecini cantum

cantum, *concino concinui concentum*; of pario peperi partum, *comperio comperi compartum*; of ſpargo ſparſi ſparſum, *conſpergo conſperſi conſperſum*; of carpo carpſi carptum, *decerpo decerpſi decerptum*; of farcio farſi fartum, *infercio infērſi infertum*.

The compounds of Edo make eſum in the Supine, not eſtum, as *exēdo, exēdi, exeſum exeſu*; but *comēdo comēdi*, make's both *comeſtum* and *comeſum*.

The compounds of Noſco make notum in the Supine; as *pernoſco pernovi pernotum*; But *cognoſco cognovi* make's *cognĭtum*, and *agnoſco agnovi agnĭtum*.

¶ *Verba in* Or *admittunt* &c. that is,

VErbs Paſſives in Or do form their Preterperfect tenſ of the later Supine Active, by changing u into us, and adding ſum *vel* fui; as of Lectu is made Lectus ſum *vel* fui.

But Verbs Deponents, and Verbs Commune do form a Preterperfect Tenſ of themſelves, becauſ they have no Verb Active, of whoſe Supine they might bee formed; as Labor lapſus, patior paſſus, compatior compaſſus &c.

¶ *Præteritum Activa* &c. that is,

THeſe Verbs have a Preterperfect tenſ both of the Active and Paſſive voice; as Cœno cœnavi & cœnatus ſum, juro juravi & jnratus ſum, poto potavi & potus ſum, titubo titubavi & titubatus ſum, careo carui & caſſus ſum, prandeo prandi & pranſus ſum, pateo patui & paſſus ſum, placeo placui & placitus ſum, ſueſco ſuevi & ſuetus ſum, veneo venivi & venditus ſum, nubo nupſi & nupta ſum (not *nuptus*, becauſ it is onely proper to a Woman, for a man is ſaid ducere uxorem) mereor merui

&

& meritus ſum, libet libuit & libitum eſt vel fuit, licet licuit licitum eſt vel fuit, tædet teduit & pertæſum eſt vel fuit, pudet puduit & puditum eſt vel fuit, piget piguit & pigitum eſt vel fuit.

¶ *Neutropaſſivum* &c. *i. e.*

Verbs Neuter-paſſives (*i. e.* **Verbs that have an active termination in the Preſent tenſ**) **form their Preterperfect tenſ like a Verb Paſſive**: *as* Gaudeo gaviſus ſum, fido fiſus ſum, audeo auſus ſum, fio factus ſum, ſoleo ſolitus ſum, mœreo mœſtus ſum. **But** Phocas (**the Grammarian**) **ſaith** mœſtus **is a Noun Adjective.**

¶ *Quædam præteritum verba* &c. *i. e.*

Some Verbs have no Preterperfect tenſ of their own, but borrow it of others, *viz.*

Inceptives in ſco, **ſtanding for their Primitive, borrow their Preterperfect tenſ of that Primitive for which they ſtand**: *as* tepeſco tepui **of** *tepeo*, ferveſco fervi **of** *ferveo.*

So likewiſe cerno cernis vidi, **of** *video*, quatio is, concuſſi **of** *concutio*, ferio is, percuſſi **of** *percutio*, meio is, minxi **of** *mingo*, fido is, ſedi **of** *ſedeo*, tollo is, ſuſtuli **of** *ſuffero*, ſum es, fui **of** fuo, fero fers, tuli **of** talo;* Siſto is, ſteti **of** *ſto*, furo is, inſanivi **of** inſanio, Veſcor ĕris, vel ĕre, paſtus ſum **of** *paſcor*, medeor ēris vel ēre medicatus ſum, à *medicor*, liquor ĕris vel ĕre, liquefactus ſum **of** *liquefio*, reminiſcor ĕris vel ĕre, recordatus ſum **of** *recordor*,

* { Siſto is, ſtiti, ſtatum, *pro ſtare*, **verb neut.**
{ Siſto is, ſtati, ſtatum, *pro facio ſtare*, **active.**

¶ *Præteritum fugiunt* &c. *i. e.*

Theſe words want their preterperfect tenſ, vergo, ambigo, gliſco, fatiſco, polleo, nideo.

2 **Verbs**

2. **Verbs Inceptives**: as pueraſco, ſeneſco, dieſco, adveſperaſco *&c.*

3. **All Paſſives whoſe Actives want the Supines**: as metuor, timeor.

4. **All Meditatives**, **which ſignifie a deſire**: as ſcripturio. **Except** parturio **and** eſurio, **which make** parturivi **and** eſurivi.

¶ *Hæc var cui nunquem &c. i. e.*

These Verbs ſeldom or never have the Supines: *viz.* Lambo, mico, rudo, ſcabo, parco, diſpeſco, poſco, diſco, compeſco, quiniſco, dego, ango, fugo, lingo, mingo, ſatago, pſallo, volo, nolo, malo, tremo, ſtrideo, ſtrido, flaveo, liveo, aveo, pavec, conniveo, ferveo.

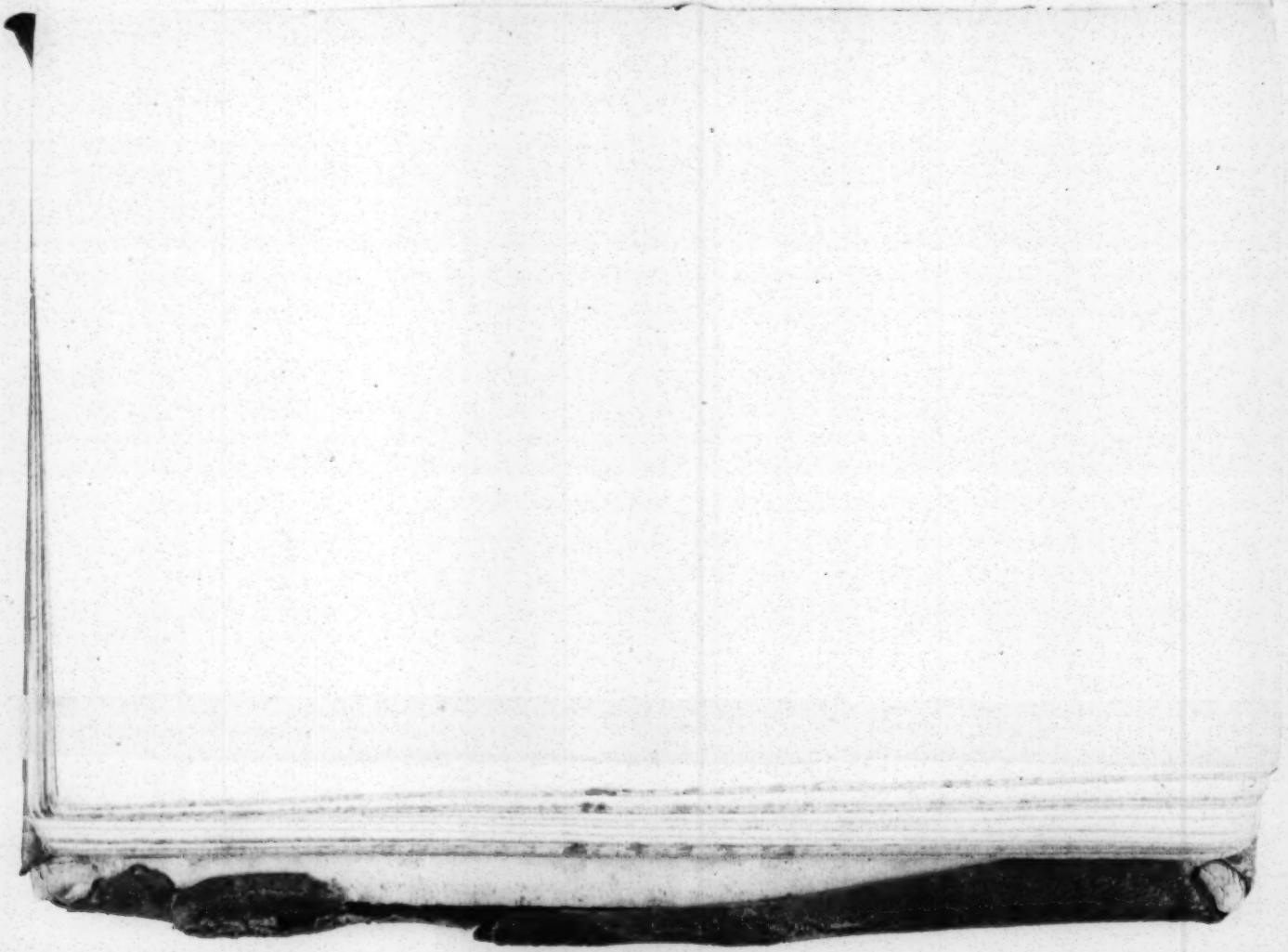
2. **The compounds of** Nuo: as *annuo, ebnuo, innuo, renuo.*

3. **The compounds of** Cado: as *accĭdo, concĭdo, decĭdo, excĭdo, incĭdo, intercĭdo, præcĭdo.* **Except** *cecĭdo* **which make's** *occaſum*, **and** *recĭdo* **which make's** *receſum.*

4. **Likewiſe**, Reſpuo, linquo, luo, metuo, eluo, frigeo, calvo, ſterto, timeo, luceo, **and** arceo, **the compounds whereof make** *ercĭtum*: as *coërceo, es, ui, ĭtum, exerceo, es, ui, ercĭtum.*

So the compound of Gruo: as *congruo, ingruo.*

6. **And generally all Verbs Neuter of the ſecond Conjugation, whoſe Preter perfect tenſe ends in** ui, **except theſe following**, Oleo, doleo, placeo, tacco, careo, noceo, pareo, latco, valeo, **and** caleo, **for theſe have the Supines.**



An INDEX *of the* NOUNS *in* Propria quæ maribus, *and* Quæ genus: *and of the* VERBS *in* As in præſenti: *with their* Interpretation, Declenſion *and* Conjugation *placed Alphabetically; for the beneſit of young Beginners.*

ABdo, is, dĭdi, ĕre: endi, o, um. ditum, u, ens. iturus, *to hide, of* ab *and* do.

Abſcondo, dis, di, ĕre, endi, o, um. ſum, u, *vel* itum, tu. ens, ſúrus & iturus, *to hide. of* abs *and* condo.

Abyſſus, i. 2 *fœm. a bottomleſs pit.*

Acarnan, ānis, 3 *maſc. one of* Acarnania *in Greece.*

Accerſo, is, ivi, ĕre. endi, o, um. itum, u. eus. iturus, *to go to call of* accercio.

Acer——acĕris, 3 *neut. a maple.*

Acies, iēi, 5 *f. an edge.*

Acus ûs, ui, 4 *f. a needle.*

Adeps, ĭpis, 2 *dub. fatneſs.*

Adipiſcor, ĕris, adeptus ſum vel fui, adipiſci. endi, o, um. adeptum, u. adipiſcens, -urus. *dep. to get or obtain of* ad, *and the old Verb* apiſcor.

Adoleſcens, entis, 3 *com. a young man or woman.*

Ador, ōris, 3 *n. wheat.*

Advena, æ, 1 *com. a ſtranger. of* ad *and* venio.

Æs, æris, 3 *neut. braſs, copper.*

Æther, ĕris, 3 *maſc. the ſkie. in accuſ.* æthercm, *or* æthĕra.

Æthĕra, æ, 1 *f. the ſkie, a new nom. caſe made of the Accuſative* æthera.

Agnoſco, is, agnovi, ĕre. endi, o, um. agnitum, tu. ens, iturus, *to acknowledg of* ad *and* noſco.

Ago, is, ēgi agĕre. endi, o, um. actum, u. agens, acturus. *to do.*

Agra-

Agragas, antis, 3 maſc. *a town in Sicilie.*
Agricola, æ, 1 com. *an husbandman. of* ager *a field, and* colo *to till.*
Ales, ĭtis, 3 c. *a bird, any great winged fowl, of* ala.
Ales, ĭtis, *Adj.* c. gen. *ſwift, having wings.*
Alnus, i, 2 f. *an Alder tree.*
Alo, is, alui, a ĕre al ndi, o, um. altum, tu. *and* al um, tu. aleus, alituru, & alturus, *to nouriſh.*
Alter, a, um. gen. alterius, *dat.* alteri. *another.*
Alvus, i, 2 f. *the belly, or paunch.*
Amazon ŏnis, 3 f. *a warlike woman of Scythia.*
Ambigo, is, *præt. car.* ambigĕre, ambigendi, o, um. *Sup. car.* ambigens, *to be in doubt. compounded of* am & ago.
Amicio, is, cui (*ſeldom* amicivi) ĭre. amiciendi, o, um. amictum, u. iens, ictūrus, *to cloath.*
Amnis, is, 3 m. *a river.*
Anas, ătis, 3 dub. *a duck, or a drake.*
Ango, is, anxi, an ĕre. en , o, um. (*Sup caret*) angens, *to vex or trouble.*
Anguis, is, 3 m. *a ſnake.*
Animus, i, 2 m. *the minde.*
Anna, æ, 1 f. *Anne.*
Annuo, is, annui, ĕre.—uendi, o, um (*Sup. caret*) annuens, *to grant. ex* ad & nŭo, *propriè eſt* nutu, *i. e.* capitis ſigno, aſſentior.
Annus, i, 2 m. *a year.*
Antes, ium, 2 m. Sing. caret, *the uttermoſt ranks of vines, or a Buttreſ..*
Antidotus, i, 2 f. *an Antidote, or medicine to expell poyſon.*
Antiæ, arum, 1 f. Sing. caret, *women's forelocks.*
Antiſtes, itis, 3 c. *a prelate, One that ſtandeth or goeth before other, a Ruler.*
Anus, ûs, 4 f. *an old woman.*
Anxur, ŭris, 3 m. & n. *a town in Italie, now called Terentine.*
Aperio, is, erui, aperire, ienui, o, um. apertum, tu. aperiens, aperturus, *to open, or to ſhew, comp. of* ad & pario.
Apes, is, 2 f. *a Bee.*
Apis, is, 3 f. *a Bee.*
Apiſcor ĕris, aptus ſum, *to get; an old Verb, out of uſe, from whence comes* adipiſcor.

Apollo,

Apollo, Apollĭnis, 3 maſc. *the God of wiſdom.*
Appendix, ĭcis, 3 f. *a penthouſe, or addition.*
Applico, as, applicui, & applicavi, applicare. —andi o um. ātum, tu, & ĭtum, tu. ans aturus, & iturus, *to apply. of* ad & plico,
Aptōton, i, 2 n. *a noun having no variation of terminations, or caſes.*
Aqualis, is, 3 m. *an Ewer or Laver.*
Arbor, ŏris, 3 f. *a tree.*
Arbos, ŏris, 3 f. *a tree.*
Arceo, es, arcui, arcēre, —— endi, o, um. (*Sup. caret*) arcens, *to keep away, or keep back, to hinder: but the compounds make*—ercitum *in the Supines, as* exerceo, & coërceo.
Arceſſo, is, ivi, ĕre.—endi, o, um, ĭtum, tu, ens, ĭturus, *to call, or to accuſe.*
Arcas, ădis, 3 m. *an Arcadian.*
Arctus, i, 2 f. *a ſign called the Bear.*
Ardeo, es, arſi, ardēre.-endi, o, um. arſum, u. ardens, arſurus. *to burn, or to bee hot.*
Argos, gi, 2 n. *in the* Plur. numb. Hi Argi, orum, is, *a Town in Peloponneſus.*
Arma, ōrum. 2 n. Sing. caret, *weapons.*
Aruſpex, ĭcis. 3. com. *a ſoothſayer.*
As, aſſis, i. 3 m. *a pound, or 12 ounces.*
Aſſecla, æ. 1 m. *a page.*
Athamas, antis. 3 maſc. *Athamas, king of Thebes.*
Aſtu—*by craft.* abl. 4. decl. maſc.
Athenæ, ——arum. 1 f. *Athens. onely plural.*
Athleta, & athletes—æ. 1 maſc. *a Champion, or wraſtler.*
Atomus, i. 2 dub. *a mote in the ſun.*
Auceps, ĭpis. 3 *a fowler.*
Audeo, es, auſus ſum vel fui, audēre, ——endi, o, um. auſum, u. audens, auſurus. *to bee bold.*
Aveo, es, (*caret præt.*) avere. avendi, o, um. (*Sup. caret*) avens, *to covet.*
Augeo, es, auxi, augēre, —endi, o, um. auctum, tu. augens, auctūrus. *to encreaſe.*
Avernus, i. 2 maſc. *and in the Plural,* Averna, orum,

rum. n. *a lake in Campania, dedicated to* Pluto, *thought to be the gate to Hell.*

Augur, ūris, 3 com. *a ſoothſayer.*

Auriga- æ. 1. *com. a carter, or carman.*

Auſter, i. 2 *maſc. the ſouth-winde.*

Autor, ōris. 3. *maſc. & fœ. an Author.*

Axis, is, 3 maſc. *An axel-tree.*

B

BAcchanalia, ium, & orum. 2. *or* 3. *n. Feaſts dedicated to Bacchus.* Sing. *caret.*

Bacchar, ăris. 3. *fœm. An herb called our Ladies gloves.*

Bacchus, i. 2 *maſc. the God of wine.*

Bacillus —— i. 2 *maſc. a ſtaff.*

Baculum —— i. 2 *neut. a ſtaff.*

Baculus ——i. 2 *maſc. a ſtaff.*

Balneum i. 2. *neut. a Bath. in the Plural it make's* Balnea—orum : *neut. &* Balneæ, arum. *fœm.*

Barbiton—— i. 2 *Neuter, a Lute, or any muſical inſtrument.*

Bellaria, iorum. 2 *neut. ſuncates* Sing. *caret.*

Bes, beſſis. 3 *maſc. eighe ounces.*

Bidens, entis. 3. *maſc. pro inſtrumento, a fork with two teeth, or grains.*

Bidens ——entis. 3 *fœm. pro ove: a ſheep of two years; or, which hath two teeth longer than the reſt.*

Bifrons——ontis. 3 *com. that hath two faces, or forebeads.*

Bilis, is. 3 *f. choler, melancholy. Plur. caret.*

Bombyx——ycis. 3 *maſc. pro* vermiculo, *a ſilk-worm: pro* ſono, *an humming ſound.*

Bos, bovis. 3 *com. an Ox, bull, or cow; in the Genitive plural* boum; *in the Dative and Ablative plural it make's* bobus, *contracted from* bovibus.

Britannia, iæ. 1 *f. Britain.*

Bubo, ōnis 3 *dub. an Owl.*

Bucephalus, i. 2 *m. Alexander's great horſ.*

Byſſus, i. 2 *fœm. fine flax, or ſilk.*

Caco-

C.

CAcoëthes, is. 3 *neut. an evil cuſtome.*

Cadaver —ĕris. 3 *neut. a carcaſs; a dead body.*

Cado, is, cĕcĭdi; cadere. cadendi o um, caſum u: cadens, caſurus, *to fall.*

Cædo is, cecidi; cædĕre. endi o um: cæſum u, cadens, cæſurus. *to beat.*

Calco as avi; āre. andi do dum, ātum tu, ans, aturus. *to kick, or tread upon.*

Calendæ—ārum. 1 *fœm. the Calends of a moneth. Sing. caret.*

Caleo es ui, ēre: endi do dum: (*Sup. caret*) calens. *to be hot.*

Callis is, 3 *maſc. a path.*

Calvo is vi, ĕre: endi do um: (*Sup. caret.*) calvens. *to deceive.*

Calx cis, 3 *du. an heel.* pedis calx; *to diſtinguiſh it from*

Calx calcis, 3 *fœm. chalk, or lime.*

Cambio, is, campſi; īre: iendi o um: campſum u; cambiens, campſurus. *to exchange.*

Canalis is, 3 *m. a channel.*

Cancelli—ōrum, 3 *maſc. lattices. Sing. caret.*

Canis, is, 3 *com. a dog or bitch.*

Cano is, cĕcini; canĕre: endi o um: cantum u: canens, canturus. *to ſing.*

Capeſſo is, capeſſi, & capeſſivi; capeſſĕre: endi do dum.

Capio—is, cēpi; capĕre: iendi do dum: captum tu; capiens, capturus. *to take.*

Capiſtrum i. 2. *n. an halter, or headſtal: in the plural Number both maſc. and neu. as* hi capiſtri ōrum, & hæc capiſtra ōrum.

Capital ālis, 3 *n. a quoiſ.*

Capra—æ, 1 *fœm. a ſhee-goat.*

Cardo ĭnis, 3 *dub. the hinge of a door.*

Car —āris, 3 *m. a man of Caria.*

Careo —es, ui, & caſſus ſum vel fui, carēre; carendi o um: caſſum —u, & caritum —tu; carens, caſſurus & cariturus, *to want.*

Carex ——icis 3 *fœm. ſedge.*

Caro, carnis: 3 *fœm. fleſh.*

Carpo is, carpſi, carpĕre:

—endi,o,um: carptum, tu. carpens, carpturus. *to crop.*

Caſtra—ōrum. 2 n. *tents.* Sing caret.

Caſſida æ. 1 fœm. *an helmet. formed from* caſſida *the Accuſative caſe of* caſſis—ĭdis.

Caſſis—ĭdis, idi, idem, & ida. 3 fœm. *an helmet: and from* Caſsĭda *the Accuſative caſe com's a new Nom.* Caſsĭda,æ.

Caſſis, caſſis. 3 maſc. *a net, or ſnare.*

Cato, ōnis. 3 maſc. *Cato, the name of a wiſe man in Rome.*

Caveo, es, cavi, cavēre. endi, o, um, cautum, tu. caveus, cauturus. *to beware.*

Caulis, is. 3 m. *a ſtalk.*

Cedo, is, ceſſi, cedĕre.—endi, o, um. ceſſum, u. cedens, ceſſurus. *to yield, or give place.*

Cedrus, i. 2 f. *a cedar.*

Cello, is, cĕcŭli, cellere. —endi, o, um. culſum, u. cellens, culſurus, pro frango. *to break, or to beat. an old Verb, now out of uſe, unleſs in the compounds.*

Cenſeo, es, cenſui, cenſēre, —endi, o, um: cenſum, u: cenſens, —urus. *to think or eſteem.*

Centum; hi, hæ, & hæc. *invariab. an hundred.*

Centuſſis, is. 3 m. *an hundred pound weight.*

Cera, æ. 3 f. *wax.*

Cerno, is, crevi, (*or* vidi, *borrowed of* video) cernere,—endi, o, um, cretum, tu. cernens, creturus. *to ſee, or perceive.*

Cetus, i. 2 maſc. *a whale: and in the Plural* Cete *undeclined: a monſtrous great fiſh.*

Cholera, æ. 1 fœm. *choler.* Plur. caret.

Cicer, cicĕris. 3 *neut. an Italian peaſe.*

Cieo, es, civi, cīere. —endi, do, dum. citum, tu. ciens, citurus. *to incite, to call.*

Cinis, cinĕris. 3 m. *aſhes.*

Claudo, is, clauſi, claudĕre.—endi, o, um. clauſum, u. claudens, clauſurus. *to ſhut.*

Clivus, i. 2 m. *the pitch of an hill.*

Clunis, is, 3 com. *a buttock.*

Cluo, is, (*præt. caret*) cluĕre:—endi, o, um. (*Sup. caret*)

caret) cluens. *to ſhine, to bee famous.*
Clypeum, i. 2 n. *a buckler.*
Clypeus, i. 2 m. *a buckler.*
Cœlum, i, 2 n. *heaven: in the Plur.* Hi cœli, ōrum: *the maſc. onely.*
Cœno, as, avi, & cœnatus ſum vel fui, cœnare, —andi, do, dum: cœnatum, tu; cœnans, cœnaturus, *to ſup.*
Cœpio, is, cœpi, cœpere: ——piendi, o, um. cœptum, tu. cœpiens, cœpturus; principio, *to begin, an old Verb, out of uſe. of it com's*
Cœpi—cœperam, cœperim, cœpero, cœpiſſem cœpiſſe: *a Verb defective. I have begun, or taken in hand.*
Cognoſco, is, cognovi, cognoſcĕre, ——endi, o, um. cognitum, ĭtu. cognoſcens, ĭturus. *to know. of* con & noſco.
Collis, is. 3 m. *a little hill.*
Colo, is, colui, colĕre. —endi, o, um. cultum, tu. colens, culturus, *to worſhip.*
Colus, i, & ūs. 2 & 4 fœm. *a diſtaff.*
Comes——ĭtis. 3 com. *a companion.*
Comminiſcor, ĕris vel—ĕre, commentus ſum vel fui, comminiſci, ——endi, o, um. commentum, tu. comminiſcens, commenturus, *to invent, to deviſe, to finde out:* Depon.
Como, is, compſi, comĕre. —endi, o, um. comptum, tu. comens, compturus. *to kemb, to trim.*
Compāgo——ĭnis. 3 f. *a joynt. of* con & pango.
Compes—ĕdis. 3 f. *a fetter.*
Compĕdes, dum. 3 f. *onely Plural. Fetters.*
Cōditor, ōris. 3 m. *a builder.*
Conger, gri. 2 m. *a conger.*
Congrus, gri. 2 m. *a conger.*
Conjux, conjugis. 3 com. *an husband or wife.*
Coquo, is, coxi, coquĕre. coquens, do, dum. coctum, tu. coquens, coctūrus. *to ſeeth.*
Conſulo, is, conſului, conſulĕre. endi, do, dum. conſultum, tu. conſulens, conſulturus. *to aſk or give counſel, to provide for.*
Cor, cordis. 3 n. *the heart.*
Corbis, is. 3 m. *a basket.*
Cornu, neu. *indecl. an horn.* flexile cornu, *a trumpet.*

Plu. Cornua, uum, ibus; *&c.* —

Cornus ûs, 4 *m. an horn, the wing of an army*: Plin. lib. 12. 37.

Cornus, i *&* ûs: 2 *&* 4 *a dogtree*: quando arbor habetur; *to diſtinguiſh it from* Cornus *an horn.*

Coſtus, i: 2 *f. the herb called Alecoaſt.*

Coxendix ĭcis, 3 *f. an hip.*

Crater, ēris: 3 *m. a cup*: *ac.* cratērem *&* cratēra.

Cratēra—æ: 1 *f. a cup*; *a new Nom. caſe, made from the Accuſ.* cratēra.

Crepo, as, ui: crepāre: andi o, um: crepĭtum, tu; crepans, crepiturus: *to make a noiſe*; *to give a crack.*

Crepundia ĭōrum, 2 *neut. gugaws or trifles for children to play withal. Sing. caret.*

Cres—tis. 3 *maſc. one of Creet.*

Creta tæ, 1 *fœm. Creet.*

Crinis is 3 *m. the hair.*

Crus crūris, 3 *neuter*; *the leg.*

Cryſtallus———i, 2 *fœm. cryſtall.*

Cubo as, cubui, cubare; andi o um; cubĭtum u, cubans, cubiturus; *to lie down.*

Cucumer—ĕris; 3 *maſc. a cucumber*; *&*

Cucumis ĕris; 3 *maſc. a cucumber.*

Culex, ĭcis; 3 *dub. a gnat.*

Cumbo is, cubui; cumbĕre: endi o um: ĭtum tu; cumbens, iturus; *to lie down*; *an old verb.*

Cunabula ōrum; 2 *neut. cradles*: *Sing. caret.*

Cunæ ārum: 1 *f. cradles. Sing. caret.*

Cupio is, ivi; ĕre: cupiendi o um; cupitum, tu; cupiens, cupiturus: *to deſire*; *formerly it was of the fourth Conjugat.*

Cupreſſus——i: 2 *fœm. a Cypreſs-tree.*

Curculio—ōnis. 3 *maſc. a weeſell.*

Cures ētis. 3 *m. a man of Creet.*

Curro is, cucurri; currĕre; endi do dum; curſum u; currens, curſurus; *to run.*

Cuſpis ĭdis, 3 *f. the point of a weapon.*

Cuſtos ōdis, 3 *m. a guardian or keeper.*

Cyprus, i; 2 *f. the Iſland Cyprus.*

D.

Dama æ, 1 *dub. a buck or doe.*

Damno as, avi ; āre; andi do dum. ātum tu , ans, aturus, *to condemn.*

Dedo is, dedĭdi; dedĕre. dedendi do dum ; deditum tu ; dedens, dediturus, *to yield; of* de *&* do,

Defrutum——i, 2 *neuter; wine , the third part whereof is boiled away ; in the Plural Number it hath but three like cases ; Nom. Accuſ. Vocat.* defruta.

Dego is, degi; degĕre; endi o um, (Sup. *caret*) degens, *to live : ex* de *&* ago.

Deleo es, ēvi, ēre; endi do dum; deletum tu; delens, deleturus ; *to blot out; of* de *&* leo, *an old verb.*

Deliciæ ārum, 1 *f. delights. pleaſures, Sing. caret.*

Delicium—ii , 2 *neuter, the thing wherein wee delight.*

Delphin īnis, 3 *maſ. a dolphin.*

Delphinus—i , 2 *maſc. a dolphin.*

Demo is, dempſi, demĕre; endi do um; demptum tu, demens, dempturus, *to take away; of* de *and* emo.

Dens—entis , 3 *maſc. a tooth.*

Depango is, depegi , depangĕre. endi do dum; depactum tu ; depangens, depacturus, *to faſten down.*

Deſidia æ, 1 *f. ſloth. Plur. caret.*

Dico-īs, dixi, dicĕre; dicendi o um, dictum tu, dicens , dicturus ; *to ſpeak.*

Dies diēi, 3 *dub. a day, in the Plural Number it is onely of the Maſculine gender.*

Diffiteor——ēris vel ēre, diffeſſus ſum vel fui, diffitēri; ——endi o um, diffeſſum u , diffitens, diffeſſurus ; *to denie, Deponent, à* di *&* fateor.

Digredior —ĕris vel ĕre, digreſſus ſum vel fui, digrĕdi : ——iendi do um , digreſſum u ; digrediens, ſurus, *to go aſide,*

ſide, *Depon.* à di & gradior.

Diligo—is, dilexi, diligere. —endi, o, um. dilectum, tu. diligens, dilecturus. *to love.* *ex* de & lego.

Diluo—is, dilui, diluĕre ——endi, endo, endum' dilutum—tu. diluens, diluturus, *to waſh.* *ex* di & luo.

Dindymus—i. 2 *maſcul.* *the top of Ida by Troy. in the Plural Number, it is of the Neut. gend.* Dindyma—ōrum.

Diphthongus—gi. 2 *fœm.* *a diphthong.*

Diptōton——i. 2 *neut.* *a Noun declined with two caſes.*

Diræ—arum. 1 *fœ.* *curſing.* *ſing. caret.*

Diſco—is, dĭdĭci, dicĕre. —endi, o, um. (*Sup. caret*) diſcens. *to learn.*

Diſpeſco——is, ui, eſcĕre. —endi, o, um. (*Sup. caret*) diſpeſcens. *to drive beaſts from paſture.* *of* dis *and* paſco.

Diſpliceo, is, ui, ēre.—endi, o, um. ĭtum, tu. diſplicens, diſpliciturus. *to diſpleaſe,* a dis & placeo.

Ditio——onis. 3 *f.* *a title, power, command.*

Divido——is, diviſi, dividĕre.——endi, o, um. diviſum, u. dividens, diviſurus. *to divide.* *quaſi* divideo: *i. e.* in diverſas partes video.

Divitiæ, ārum 1 *f.* *riches.* *Sing. caret.*

Do, das, dĕdi, dare, dandi—o—um. datum, tu. dans, daturus. *to give.*

Doceo—es, ui, ēre, endi, o, um. doctum, tu. docens, docturus. *to teach.*

Dodrans——antis. 3 *maſc.* *nine ounces.*

Doleo—es, dolui, dolēre. endi, o, um. dolitum, tu. dolens, iturus. *to grieve.*

Domo—as, domui——āre. —andi, o, um. domitum, tu. domans, domiturus. *to tame.*

Domus—domi & domûs. *Dat.* domo & domui. *Acc.* domum. *Voc.* domus. *Ablativo* domo. *Pluraliter Nom.* Domus. *Genit.* domorum & domuum. *Dat.* domibus. *Accuſ.* domos, & domus. *Voc.* domus. *Ablat.* domibus.

Duco—is, duxi, ducĕre, ——endi,

—endi,o,um. ductum, tu. ducens, ducturus *to lead.*

Dulcedo,ĭnis. 3 *f. ſweetneſs.*

Dux dŭcis, 3 *commun. a Captain or guide.*

Ecquis, ecquæ, *or* ecqua, ecquid. *who? an Interrogative.*

Edo——is, edĭdi, edĕre. edendi,o,dum, editum, tu. edens, editurus. *to ſet out, or to publiſh. of* è & do. emitto; foras do. ἐκδίδωμι, προφέρω.

Edo, edis *vel* es, edi, edĕre *vel* eſſe. edendi, do. dum. eſum,eſu. *vel* eſtum, eſtu. edens, eſurus *vel* eſturus. *to eat.* ἐδίω, τρώγω, βόσκω.

Edo—ōnis. 3 *maſc.* πολυφάγος. *a great eater.*

Edoceo——es, ui, ēre, endi, o, um. edoctum. tu. ens, cturus. *to teach perfectly, or thorowly. ab* è & do.

Effata—orum. 2 *neut. Augur's prayers; alſo Oracles. ſing. caret.*

Egeo—es, egui, ēre. —endi, o, um. (*Sup. caret*) egens. *to want.*

Elephantus i. 2 *maſc. an Elephant.*

Elephas—antis. 3 *maſc. an Elephant.*

Elis, elĭdis. 3 *f. a City in Arcadia, or a Country in Peloponneſus.*

Eminec—es,ui,ēre.—endi, do, dum. (*Sup. caret*) eminens, *to excel. ab* è & maneo; *quaſi* extra alios, *hoc eſt,* pro aliis maneo.

Emo, is, ēmi, ĕre. endi, o, um. emptum, tu. emens, empturus. *to buy.*

Enſis——is. 3 *maſc. a ſword.*

Epaſco—is. epavi, epaſcĕre.—endi, o, um. (*Sup. caret*) epaſcens. *to eat up.*

Epulum——i, 2 *neut. a feaſt or banquet: in the Plural Numb. it is of the ſæm. Gender;* hæ epulæ——arum.

Eques—ĭtis, 3 *c. an horſman; or a knight.* Eques auratus *ab* aureo annulo nomen habet, quo equeſtris ordo à plebe diſtinguebatur.

Erēmus — mi. 2 *fœ. a wilderneſs.*

Eripio—is, ui, ĕre. iendi, o, um. ereptum, tu. eripiens,

ripiens, ereptūrus, *to take away by violence, to pluck out*, ab è & rapio.

Eſurio is, īvi, īre; iendi do dum, itum tu, eſuriens, eſuritūrus, *to hunger.*

Eventum i, 2 *neut. chance or hap.*

Eventus ûs, 4 *maſ chance, hap, ſucceſs, iſſue.*

Excludo is, excluſi, excludĕre; —endi o um excluſum ſu, excludens, ūrus, *to exclude*, ab ex & clando.

Excubiæ—arum, 1 *fem. watchings.*

Exculpo—is, exculpſi, exculpĕre —endi do dum, exculptum exculptu, exculpens, exculpturus, *to carve, of* ex & ſcalpo.

Excurro—is, excucurri; excurrĕre, endi o um, excurſum u, excurrens excurſurus, *to run out*; *of* ex & curro.

Excuſo as, avi āre; andi do dum, ātum atu, ans, aturus, *to excuſe.*

Excutio is, excuſſi, excutĕre; iendi o um; excuſſum u, excutiens, excuſſurus, *to ſhake off.* of ex & quatio.

Exequiæ arum, 1 *f. funeral ceremonies. ſin. caret.*

Exlex ēgis, 3 c. *a lawleſs body.*

Expergiſcor, ĕris vel ĕre, experrectus ſum vel ſui, expergiſci; expergiſcendi o um, experrectum u, expergiſcens, experrecturus, *to awake.*

Experior īris vel īre, expertus ſum vel ſui, experīri; iendi do dum, expertum u, experiens, experturus, *to make trial.*

Explico as, explicui & explicavi, explicāre; andi o um, explicitum tu, vel explicatum tu, explicans, explicitūrus & explicaturus, *to declare.*

Exta ōrum, 2 *neut. the entrails. ſing. caret.*

Extorris is, 3 c. *a baniſhed man or woman.*

Exul ŭlis, 3 c. *a baniſhed man or woman.*

Exuo is, exui, exuĕre, exuendi do dum, exutum tu, exuens, exuturus, *to put off.*

Exuviæ ārum, 1 *f. things put of.* ab exuendo.

Facies

F.

Facies iēi, 5 *f. a face.*

Facio is, feci, facĕre; iendi o um, ctum tu, ciens, turus, *to make or do.*

Faceſſo is, faceſſi, faceſſĕre; endi o um, faceſſum tu, faceſſens urus, *to go about to do.*

Fallo is, fefelli, fallĕ e; endi o um, falſum u, fallen, falſurus, *to deceiue.*

Fames is, 3 *f. hunger.* Plur. *caret.*

Far, farris, 3 *n. bread corn. in the* Plur. *Numb. it hath onely three like caſes,* farra, farrā, farra.

Farcio is, farſi, farcīre; iendi o um, fartum tu, farciens, turus, *to ſtuff.*

Fas *neut. indeclined. right.*

Faſcis, is, 3 *maſc. a faggot.*

Faſti ōrum, 2 *m. Regiſters of things of the year.* Sing. *caret.*

Fateor, ēris vel ēre, faſſus ſum vel fui, fatēri; endi o um, faſſum u, fatens, faſſurus, *to confeſs.*

Fatiſco is, (Præt. *caret*) fatiſcĕre; endi o um, (Sup. *caret*) fatiſcens, *to bee weary, to gape.*

Fatiſcor, ĕris vel ĕre, feſſus ſum vel fui, fatiſci; endi o um (Sup. *caret.*) fatiſcens, *to bee weary.*

Faveo es, favi, favēre, endi do dum, fautum tu, favens, fauturus, *to favo-*

Fel, fellis, 3 *n. gall.*

Feriæ ārum, 1 *f. holy daies.* Sing. *caret.*

Ferio is, percuſſi (*of* percutio) ferīre; iendi o um, percuſſum uſſu, feriens, percuſſurus, *to ſtrike.*

Fero, fers, tuli, ferre; ferendi do dum, latum u, ferens, laturus, *to bear or ſuffer.*

Ferveo es, fervi, fervēre; endi o um (Sup. *caret.*) ferven, *to bee hot.*

Ferveſco is, fervi (*à* ferveo) ferveſcĕre; endi o um; (Sup. *caret*) ferveſcens, *to wax hot.*

Ficus, fici & ficūs 2 & 4. *a figg, or fig tree, pro fructu & arbore.*

Ficus, fici 2 *m. pro morbo, the piles in the fundament.*

Fides, fidei, 5 *f. faith, or truth.*

Fides, *or* fidis, *Gen.* fidis, 3 *f. a ſtring of an inſtrument.*

Fido, is, fiſus ſum vel fui, fidĕre. endi, o, um, fiſum ſu, fidens, turus. *to truſt.*
Figo—s, figi, figĕre—endi. o, um. fixum, u. figens, fixurus. *to faſten.*
Filix, ĭcis. 3 *fœm. fearn, or brake.*
Filum—i. 2 *neut. thread.*
Fimus—i. 2 *maſc. dung.*
Findo, is fidi, findĕre. endi, o, u n. fiſu n, ſa. findens, fiſurus. *to cleav.*
Fingo—is, finxi, fingĕre. —endi, o, um. fictum. u. fingens, ficturus, *to fein or faſhion.*
Finis—is 3 *dub. an end.*
Fio fis: factus ſum vel fui, fieri, factus, faciendus. *to bee made or don.*
Flaveo—es, (*car. præt.*) flavēre—endi, o, um (*Sup ca.*) flavens. *to be yellow.*
Flecto—is, flexi, flectĕ, re.—endi, o, um. flexum u. flectens, flexurus. *to bend*
Fleo, es, flevi, flēre. flendi, o, um. fletum, u. flens, fleturus. *to weep.*
Flo—as, flavi, flāre. flandi, —o—um. flatum—tu. flans flaturus.
Flos—ōris. 3 *m. a flower.*
Fluo—is, fluxi, fluĕre. fluendi, o, um. fluxum—u. fluens, fluxurus. *to flow.*
Fodio—is, fodi, fodere. fodiendi—o—um. foſſum—u. fodiens, foſſurus. *to dig.*
Follis—is. 3 *maſc. a pair of bellowes.*
Fons—ontis. 3 *maſcul. a fountain or well.*
Forceps—ĭpis. 3 *maſr. a pair of tongs.*
Forfex—ĭcis. 3 *f. a pair of ſhears, or ſciſers.*
Fors, *Nom. Abl.* forte. 3 *f. by chance.*
Forum—i. 2 *n. the market. in the Plu. Numb. it hath onely three like caſes,* fora, fora, fora.
Frango—is, fregi, frangere. endi—endo—um. fractum—u. frangens, fracturus. *to break.*
Frænum—i. 2 *n. a bridle. Plu.* hi fræni, orum; *&* hæc fræna—orum, *&c.*
Frico—as, fricui, fricare. andi—o—um. fricatum, —u. fricans, caturus. *to rub.*
Frigeo—es, frixi, frigēre. frigendi—endo—dum. frictum—tu. frigens, fricturus. *to be cold.*
Frugi. *Adj. undecl. thrifty, ſparing.*

Fruges—is. 3 *fœm. fruit. ſons make the old Nom. caſe* frux.

Fruo.———eris vel ere, fructus vel fruitus ſum vel fui, frui. fruendi, o, um. fructum, tu; vel fruitum—u. fructurus vel fruiturus. *to enjoy.*

Fuga—æ. 1 *fœm. Flight.*

Fugio—is, fugi, fugere. fugiendi—o—um. fugitum, tu. fugiens, fugiturus. *to flee from, to avoid.*

Fulcio—is, fulſi, fulcire. fulcienci, o, um. fultum, —u. fulciens, fulturus. *to underprop.*

Fundo—is, fudi, fundere. endi, o, um. fuſum, fu. fulgens, fuſurus. *to pour out, or to melt.*

Funis—is. 3 *maſc. a rope.*

Fur—ūris. 3 *com. a theif.*

Furfur—ŭris. 3 *maſc. bran.*

Furo, is, inſanivi (*ab* inſanio) furere. endi, o, um. (*Sup. car.*) furens. *to bee mad.*

Fuſtis—is. R *maſc. a club.*

G.

GAbii, ōrum. 2 *m.* Volſcorum urbs, *a Town in Italie. Sing. caret.*

Gallia—æ. 1 *fœm. France.*

Garamas—antis. 3 *maſc. an inhabitant of Africa.*

Gargarus—i. *maſc. the top of the Hill Ida: in the Plur. numb. it is onely the Neut. gend. as hæc Gargara—ōrum, &c.*

Gaudeo—es, gaviſus ſum vel fui, gaudere.—endi—do—dum. gaviſum—u. gaudens, gaviſurus. *to rejoice.*

Gelu. *Nen. undeclined. Froſt.*

Genu. *neut. indecl.* 7 *ke knee. but in the Plural it is declined,* genua——uum, ibus *&c.*

Gero, is, geſſi, gerere.—endi—c—um. geſtum—u. gerens, geſturus. *to beat.*

Gibber—eris. *maſc. a bunch, or ſwelling.*

Gibber—a—um. *Adj. that hath a ſwelling.*

Gibbus—i. 2 *maſc. a bunch, or ſwelling.*

Gibbus, a, um. *Adj. boſſed, ſwelling.*

Gigas—antis. 3 *m a giant.*

Gigno—is, genui, gignere. —endi—o—um; genitum, u. gignens, geniturus. *to beget.*

Gingiber—eris. 3 *neuter. ginger.*

Glis,

Glis, gliris, *habens genitivo*: 3. *m. a dormouſe.*

Glis, gliſſis, 3 *f. potter's clay*, terra argilloſa.

Glis, glicis, 3 *fœm. a thiſtle. carduus.*

Gliſco is, (*Præter. caret*) gliſcĕre. endi do dum. (*Sup. caret*) gliſcens, *to grow, or to deſire fervently.*

Gluten ĭnis, 3 *n. glue: plu. caret.*

Gorgon ŏnis, 3 *f. a terrible woman; one of the daughters of* Phorcus.

Gradior, ĕris vel ĕre, greſſus ſum vel fui, gradi: iendi do dum, greſſum u, gradiens, greſſurus, *to go.*

Græcia æ, 1 *f. Greece.*

Grajugĕna æ, 1 *com. a Grecian born*: à Graius & gigno.

Grando ĭnis, 3 *fœm. hail.*

Grates, 3 *fœm. thanks: uſed onely in the Nom. and Ac. plural.*

Grex, g ĕgis, 3 *maſcul. a flock of ſmall cattel, as ſheep, goats, &c.*

Grex pecudum: armentum pecorum.

Groſſus i, 3 *maſc. a green figg.*

Gruo is, (*Præt. caret*) gruĕre: endi o um, (*Sup. caret*) gruens. *to cry like a crane.*

Grus, gruis, 3 *dub. a crane.*

Gryps, grypis, *a gryſon.*

Gummi, *n. indecl. gumme.*

Gurgulio ōnis, 3 *m. the weſand, or a weaſel.*

H.

HAbeo es, habui, habĕre: habendi o um, habitum i u, habens, habiturus, *to have.*

Hæreo es, hæſi, hærere: endi do dum hæſum u, hærens, hæſurus, *to ſtick.*

Hæres ĕdis. 3 *com. an heir.*

Halec ĕcis, 3 *f. an herring: and in the f. gen. is declined thorow all caſes.*

Halec ĕcis, 3 *n. and in the neut. gender it want's the Plur. number.*

Haurio is, hauſi, haurīre: iendi do dum, hauſtum ſtu, hauriens, hauſturus, *to draw.*

Heros—oïs, 3 *m. a noble man.*

Heſperus i, 2 *m. the evening ſtar. Plur. caret.*

Heteroclitum i, 2 *neut. an Heteroclite: that is, a word*

declined

declined otherwiſe than the ordinary manner.
Hilaris e, *Adj. merrie.*
Hilarus a um, *Adj. merrie.*
Hippomanes is, 3 *n. a piece of fleſh in a colt's forehead: or a venemous humor diſtilling from a mare.*
Hirundo ĭnis, 3 *f. a ſwallow.*
Hiſtrix ĭcis, 3 *f. a porcupike.*
Homo ĭnis, 3 *com. a man or woman.*
Honor } ōris, 3 *m. honor.*
Honos }
Hordeum i, 2 *n. barley: it hath three like caſes in the Plu. Numb.* Hordea, hordea, hordea.
Hoſpes ĭtis, 3 *com. an hoſt or a gueſt.*
Hoſtis i, 3 *com. an enemie.*
Humus i, 2 *f. the ground.*
Hydrops ōpis, 3 *maſc. the dropſie.*
Hyems ĕmis, 3 *f. the winter.*

I.

JAcco es, jacui, jacēre: endi o um: (*Sup. caret*) jacens, *to lie down.*
Jacio is, jēci, jacĕre: jaciendi o um, jactum u, jaciens, jacturus. *to caſt.*
Jaſpis ĭdis, 3 *fœm. a jaſper ſtone.*
Ico, icis, ici, icĕre; endi o um, ictum, u, icens, icturus, *to ſtrike*
Icon ŏnis, 3 *f. an image.*
Ida æ, 1 *f. a mountain near Troy.*
Idus, duum, idibus, *&c.* 4 *f. the Ides of a moneth.*
Jecur, jecŏris, or jecinŏris: 3 *n. the liver.*
Ignis is, 3 *maſc. the fire.*
Illex ĕgis, 3 *com. a lawleſs body: ab* in *privativa particulâ, &* lex.
Imber, imbris, 3 *m. a ſhower.*
Imbrex ĭcis, 3 *dub. a gutter-tile.*
Imminco es, imminui, imminĕre: endi do dum; (*Sup. caret*) imminens. *to hang over: comp. of* in & manco,
Impetis 3 *m. of violence (of the old Nom. caſe* impes) *Abl.* impete, *hoc eſt,* impetu: *by violence.*
Inceſſo is, ivi; inceſſĕre: endi o um; inceſſum u; inceſſens, iturus, *to provoke.*
Incido is, ĭdi; incidĕre: endi o um; ineiſum u, incidens, inciſurus, *to cut, or to grave in, ab* in & cædo.
Incido is, incĭdi; incidĕre:

—end

——endi,do,um. (*Sup. caret*) incidens. *to fall into, or upon. of* in & cado

Incipio——is, incēpi, incipĕre. ——iendi——o——um. inceptum,u. incipiens, incepturus. *to begin. of* in & capio

Inculco——as——āvi,ātum. ——andi,o,um. ——atum, u. inculcans, inculcaturus. *to repent often. of* in & calco.

Indo——is, indĭdi, indĕre: ——endi——do——dum. inditum——tu. indens, inditurus. *to put in. of* in & do.

Indoles——is. 3 *f. towardneſs.* (*Plur. car.*)

Induciæ——arum. 1 *f. truce. Sing. caret.*

Indulgeo——es, indulſi, indulgēre.——endi——do——dum. indultum & indulſum, indulgens. indulturus & indulſurus. *to make much of.*

Inermis e. *Adj. unarmed. ab* in & arma.

Inermus, a, um. *Adj. unarmed. ab* in & arma.

Infans——antis. 3 *com. an infant, a babe.*

Inferiæ, arum. 1 *f. ſacrifices to the infernall ſpirits.*

Inficias. 1 *fœm. onely in the Accuſ. plurali;* as eo inficias *I deny it.*

Inficio——is, infēci, inficĕre.——iendi, o, um. infectum, u. inficiens, infecturus. *to infect; or to die. ab* in & facio.

Ingruo——is, ui, ingruere. ——endi, do, dum (*Sup. car.*) ingruens. *to invade. ab* in & gruo.

Injuſſu. 3 *maſc. onely in the Abl. caſe without bidding.*

Inſidiæ, ārum. 1 *f. wiles; ſnares to entrap one.*

Inſtar. *neut. undeclin. like, as it were,* ſignificat vel ſimilitudinem, vel æquiparationem & menſuram.

Intelligo——is, intellexi. intelligĕre——endi——o——um. intellectum——u. intelligens, intellecturus. *to underſtand. of* inſtar & lego: *vel, ex* intus & lego: quaſi intus mecum lego, & loquor.

Interpres——ētis. 3 *com. an interpreter.*

Invidia——æ. 1 *fœm. envy. Plur. caret.*

Jocus, i. *m. a jeſt. in the Plu. Numb. maſc.* & *neut.*

as

as hi Joci & hæc Joca, ōrum, &c.—
Iraſcor, cris vel ĕre, iratus ſum vel fui, iraſci: —endi do dum iratum tu. iraſcens. *to be angry with.*
Iſmarus, i. *maſc. a mountain in Thrace. in the plural it is of the Neuter gender:* Iſmara, hæc-ōrum, &c.
Iter itinĕris (*of the old nom.* Itiner) 3 *n. a journey.*
Jubar, ăris. 3 *neut. the ſunbeam.*
Jubeo es, juſſi, jubēre endi o um, juſſum u, jubens, juſſurus. *to command.*
Jugĕris *in the Genitive caſe,* & jugĕre, *in the Ablat.* 2. *neuter. an acre. in the Plur it hath all caſes,* jugera um, bus, &c.—
Jugum i. 2 *neut. the top of an hill. a yoak.*
Jungo-is, junxi, jungĕre. —endi o um. junctum ctu. jungens, junctūrus. *to join.*
Juno, ōnis. 3 *f. Jupiter's wife.*
Jus juris. 3 *neut. right in the Plur. Number it hath three like caſes onely,* jura, jura, jura.
Juſſu. *in the Abl. onely.* 4 *m. by command.*
Juſta ōrum. 2 *neut. funeral rites. Sing. caret.*
Juſtitium ii, 2 *neut. vacation* juris dicendi intermiſſio.
Juvenis is. 3 *com. a young man, or woman.*
Juventus-ūtis. 3. *f. youth. Plur. caret.*
Juvo as, juvi, āre. andi do dum. jutum u, juvans, juturus. *to help.*

L.

LAbes is 3. *f a ſpot. in the Plur. Num. it hath three like caſes. Nom.* labes, *Ac.* labes, *Voc.* labes.
Labor } ōris. 3 *m. labor.*
Labos }
Lac, lactis. 3 *n. milk. Plur. caret.*
Laceſſo-is, ivi, laceſſĕre: endi o um laceſſitum u. laceſſens, laceſſiturus. *to provoke.*
Lacio is, lexi, lacĕre. iendi o um. lectum u. laciens, lecturus *to allure, or entice: an old verb: but the compounds are in uſe,* as allicio, elicio, illicio, pellicio, prolicio.

Lactes ium, 3 *f.* the *ſmall guts. ſing. caret.*

Lacto as, avi, āre; andi do dum, atum tu, ans, aturus, *to give milk or to deceive.*

Lacus ūs, 4 *m a lake; Dat. & Abl. plur.* lacubus.

Lædo is, læſi, lædĕre, endi o um, læſum u, ædens, læſurus, *to hurt.*

Læps ăpis, 3 *maſc. a dog called Tempeſt.*

Lambo is, lambi, lambĕre, endi o um, (*Sup. caret*) lambens, *to lick.*

Lampas ădis, 3 *m. a lamp.*

Laniſta æ, 1 *m. a maſter of fence*

Laquar — āris, 3 *neut a vaulted roof.*

Laſer ĕris, 3 *neut. the herb called Benjamin.*

Lateo — es, latui, latēre; endi o um, latitum tu, latens, latiturus, *to lurk, or to lie hid.*

Lavo as, lavi, lavare; andi do dum lautum — tu, lotum u, & lavatum u; lavans, lauturus, lotus, & lavaturus.

Laurus i & ūs, 3 & 4, *f. a bay-tree.*

Lebes ētis, 3 *m. a caldron, or pan.*

Lecythus i, 2 *dub. an oyl-glaſs.*

Lego is, legi, legĕre, endi o um, lectum tu, legens, lecturus, *to read.*

Lemures um, 3 *maſc. hob-goblins, Sing. caret.*

Leo ōnis, 3 *m a lion.*

Leo es, levi, lēre; — endi — do - dum; letum tu; lens, leturus, *to annoint, or imprint; an old Verb, not in uſe, but onely in the compound* Deleo, *to blot out.*

Lethum i, 2 *n. death; Plu. caret.*

Liberi ōrum, 3 *m. children; Sing. caret.*

Liber, libebat, libuit & libitum eſt vel fuit, libitum erat vel fuerat, libebit; *it pleaſeth.*

Libs, libis, 3 *m. the ſouth-weſt winde.*

Licet, licebat, licuit; vel licitum eſt vel fuit; licuĕrat, vel licitum erat vel fuerat, licebit; *it is lawfull.*

Lichen ēnis, 3 *m. liverwort.*

Lien ēnis, 3 *m. the milt, or ſpleen.*

Ligur — ūris, 3 *com. one of Liguria,* incola Liguriæ.

Limax ācis, 3 *m. a ſnail*

Limus

Limus i, 2 *m.* *dirt*; *Plur.* *caret*,
Lingo is, linxi, lingĕre; endi o um, (*Sup. caret*) lingens, *to lick*
Lino is, lini, livi, & levi; linĕre; linendi —— do —— dum; litum - tu, linens, liturus, *to daub, or beſmear.*
Linquo is, liqui, linquere; endi do dum, lictum tu, linquens, licturus, *to leav*
Linter is, 3 *dub.* *a cockboat.*
Liquefio — is, liquefactus ſum vel fui; liquefieri, liquefactus, — faciendus, *to be molten.*
Liquor ĕris vel ĕre, *idem.*
Liveo, es, livi, ēre; -endi o um (*Sup. caret*) livens; *to bee wan, to bee black b'ue.*
Lixa — æ, 1 *m.* *a ſcullion.*
Locri - ōrum; 2 *m.* *a town in Italy*; *Sing.* *caret.*
Locus —i, 2 *maſc.* *a place*; *Plural* hi Loci, & hæc loca —ōrum.
Logos i, 2 *m* *ſpeech or reaſon*
Loquor, ĕris vel re, loquutus ſum vel fui, loqui; endi o um; loquutum tu; loquens, loquuturus, loquutus, & loquendus, *to ſpeak.*
Luceo - es, luxi; lucēre; lucendi, o um, (*Sup* *caret*) lucens, *to ſhine.*
Ludo is, luſi, ludĕre; ludendi, o um; luſum ſu, ludens, luſurus, *to play,*
Lues is, 3 *f.* *the murrain.* *Plur.* *caret*
Lugeo es, luxi, lugēre; lugendi do dum, luctum ctu, lugens, lucturus, *to mourn, or lament.*
Luo is, lui, luĕre; luendi o um, luitum tu, luens, luiturus, *to redeem, to pay to clenſe; but the compounds change the ſignification, and make* utum *in the Supines, not* uitum; *as* abluo - ui — utum; colluo, collui, colluturum, diluo, dilui, dilutum; eluo, elui, elutum; polluo ui utum.
Luſtra — ōrum, 2 *n* *dens of wilde beaſts, Sing.* *caret.*
Lynx — yncis, 3 *dub.* *a ſpotted beaſt, an ounce.*

M.

Mænalus i, 2 *maſc.* *an Hill in Arcadia: in the Plural.* hæc Mænala -ōrum.
Magnes, ētis, 3 *m.* *a loadſtone.*

Majores ōrum. 3 *masc. our Ancestors Sing. caret.*
Malo, malis, malui, malle, malendi do dum, (*Sup. caret*) malens, *to be more willing.*
Mando is, mandi, mandĕre: endi o um mansum u. ens, mansurus. *to eat.*
Mando as, avi, ātre. andi o um ātum, u ans aturus. *to command, or commit to.*
Maneo es, mansi manēre. endi o um. mansu n u. maneus, mansurus. *to tarry, or abide, so the comp.* permaneo, remaneo *but* eminco, immineo, præmineo, p ominco *make* minui *in the præterperfect tens.*
Manes ium 3 *m. spirits sing. caret.*
Manubiæ ārum. 1 *f. spoils taken in war. Sing. caret.*
Manus ûs. 4 *fœm a hand.*
Mapalia ōrum. 2 *neut. cottages. Sing. caret.*
Mare is. 3 *neut the sea*
Margo ĭnis 3 *dub. the brink or skirt of any thing*
Marmor ŏris. 3 *n. marble.*
Mars tis 3 *m. the god of war.*
Martyr yris. 3 *co. a martyr.*
Mas, maris. 2 *m. a man, or the male kinde.*
Massicus i, 2 *m. an hill in Campania. in the Plural hæc* Massica ōrum.
Mater matris. 3 *f. a mother.*
Medeor, ēris vel ēre, medicatus sum vel fui (*à* medicor) mederi. medendi o um medicatum u. medens medicaturus. *to heal or cure.*
Medicor, āris vel āre, ātus sum vel fui, āri andi do dum. atum atu. ans, aturus. *to heal or cure.*
Meio, is, minxi, (*à* mingo) meĭĕre: endi o um, mictum &u. meiens, micturus. *to pisse.*
Mel, mellis, 3 *n. honey, in the Plur. it hath onely three like cases. Nom. Acc. Voc.* Mella, mella, mella.
Meleager —agri. 2 *masc. a man's name.*
Meleagrus agri. 2 *masc. a man's name.*
Menda æ. 1 *fœm. a fault.*
Mendum i. 2 *neut. a fault.*
Menses ium. 3 *m women's flowers. Sing. caret.*
Mensis is 3 *m. a month.*
Mercor, ēris vel ĕre, meritus sum vel fui, *vel* meritus sum vel fui, merēri: merendi o dum. meritum u metens, meriturus. *to deserve*

Meridies ici. 3 *m. noon-day.*
Mero is, meſſui, merĕre: -endi o um; meſſum u, metens, meſſurus: *to mow.*
Metuo is, metui, metuĕre: metuendi do dum; (*Sup. caret.*) metuens; *to fear.*
Metuor, -uĕris vel uĕre, (*caret præt.*) metui: metuendus: *to be feared.*
Meus, a um; *mine. a Pron. Poſſeſsive.*
Mico as micui, micāre: andi o um: (*Sup. caret*) micans: *to ſhine or glitter.*
Miles ĭtis: 3 *com. a ſouldier.*
Minæ ārum: 1 *fœm. threatnings*: *Sing. caret.*
Mingo is minxi, mingĕre: endi do dum; mictum u; mingens, micturus *to piſs.*
Minores ōrum: 3 *m. poſteritie. Sing. caret.*
Miſceo es, miſcui miſcēre: endi do dum; miſtum u; miſcens, miſturus: *to mingle.*
Miſereor, ēris vel ēre, miſertus ſum vel fui: miſereri: -erendi o um, miſertum u; miſerens, miſerturus: *to take pity on:*
Mitto is, miſi mit ĕre: tendi do dum, miſum u; o ĭrens, miſſurus. *to ſend.*
Mœnia ium: 3 *n. the walls of a town*: *Sing. caret.*
Mœreo—es, mœſtus ſum vel fui, mœrēre: endi do dum; (*Sup caret*) mœrens: *to bee ſad.*
Monoptotŏn i: 2 *n a monoptote: i.e. a word that hath but one termination, and that in one oblique caſe.*
Mons, montis, 3 *m. a mountain.*
Mordeo es, momordi, mordēre: endi o um, morſum u: mordens furus: *to bite.*
Morior, morĕris vel morere, mortuus ſum vel fui, mori: moriendi o um; (*Sup. caret*) moriens, moriturus: *to die.*
Morior, īris vel īre: mortuus, moriri, *&c. unde Ter. Eun. Act. 3. ſc. 1.* Riſu, omnes qui adetant, emoriri
Mos mōris: 3 *m. a cuſtom.*
Mulceo es, mulſi, mulcēre: endi do dum; mulſum o; mulceens: multurus: *to aſſwage.*
Mulgeo es, mulſi (& mulxi, mulgēre: endi o um, mulctum ctu; mulgens, mulcturus: *to milk.*
Mulier mulierĭs: 3 *f. a woman under the third ſpecial Rule, encreaſing ſhort.*

Muſſum -i, 2 *neut. wine and hony mingled together. Plur. caret.*

Multiplico as, āvi, āre; andi do dum, atum, tu, ans, aturus, *to multiply.*

Munia —ōrum. 2 *neuter, a dutie or office. Singul. caret.*

Mus, mūris, 3 *m. a mouſe.*

N.

NAnciſcor, ĕris vel ĕre, nactus ſum vel fui, nanciſci; —endi o um; nactum ctus, nanciſcens, naſturus, *to obtein.*

Naſcor, ĕris vel ĕre, natus ſum vel fui, naſci; naſcendi do dum; natum tu; naſcens, naſciturus, *to be born.*

Natales -ium, *maſc.* [generis nobilitas, naſcendi conditio] *ones ſtock or kindred; Singul. caret,* cùm genus affignant; *but*

Natalis is, 3 *m. ones birth day,* dies natalis.

Natrix icis, 3 *dub. a water-ſerpent.*

Natu, 4 *m. by birth, only in the Abl. Sing.*

Neco, cas, necui, necāre; —andi o um, nectum u; necans, necaturus, *to kill.*

Necto is, nexi vel nexui, nectendi o um, nexum u, nectens, nexurus, *to knit.*

Nefrens endis, 3 *m. a young pigg.*

Negligo is, neglexi, negligĕre; endi o um, neglectum —ctu, negligens, neglecturus, *to neglect;* ex nè & lego.

Nigreo, es, ui, nigrēre; endi o um, (*Sup. caret*) nigrens, *to becom black.*

Nemo, neminis, 3 *com. no body,* à nè & homo; *but the Genitive caſe is ſeldom uſed; according to the Verſ.* Nemo caret genito, quinto, numeróque ſecundo. *Yet* Plautus *hath* Neminis. Neminis miſereri certum eſt, quia mei nemo miſeret. *Plaut. in Captivis.* Neminis ingenio quenquam confidere oportet, *Lucilius.*

Neo, nes, nevi nēre: nendi o um, netum tu, nens, neturus, *to ſpin.*

Nervus vi, 2 *m. a ſinew.*

Neuter, a, um; ge. neutrius, *Adj. neither of both.*

Nexo

Nexo, as, ui, nexāre: andi o um, nexum u, nexans, nexurus *to knit.*

Nideo, es, (*prət. caret*) nidēre; endi o um, (*Sup. caret*) nidens, *to ſhine.*

Nihil, *neut indeclin nothing.*

Nihilum —i, 2 *n. nothing, Plur caret.*

Nil, *neut. undecl. nothing; contracted of* nihil.

Nitor, ĕris vel ĕre, niſus vel nixus ſum vel fui, niti; nitendi do dum, niſum ſu, vel nixum u; nitens, niſurus, vel nixurus, *to endeavor.*

Niveo es, nivi, nivēre, nivendi o um, (*Sup car.*) nivens, *to wink* indè conniveo.

No, nas, navi, nāre; nandi o um natum tu, nans, naturus, *to ſwim.*

Noceo es, ui, nocēre; nocendi o um, nocitum u, noſcens, iturus *to hurt.*

Noctu, 4 *m. by night a Monoptote; found onely in Abl Sing*

Nolo, nonvis, nolui nolle; nolendi o um. (*Supinis caret*) nolens; *to will, or to be unwilling.*

Nonæ ārum, 1 *f. the Nones of a moneth,* Sing. caret.

Noſco —is, novi, noſcĕre; endi o um, notum tu, noſcens, noturus, *to know.*

Noſter a um, *ours pron adj.*

Noſtras, *hic & hæc & hoc* noſtrate ātis, *of our countrey.*

Notus, i, 2 *m. the South wind, Plur. caret.*

Nubes is, 3 *f. a cloud.*

Nubo —is, nupſi, & *nupta ſum,* nubĕre; nubendi o um, nuptu, —u, nubens, nupturus, a, um, *to bee married: it is proper only to a woman; therefore it is* nupta ſum, *not* nuptus: *a man is ſaid* uxorem ducĕre.

Nugæ ārum, 1 *fæm trifles, Sing. caret.*

Nullus —a —um, *none.*

Nundinum —i, 2 *neut a fair, in the plur. it is* nundinæ ārum 1 *fæm.*

Nuo is, nui, nuĕre, nuendi o um nutum u, nuens, nuturus, *to nid, a Verb not much in uſe; but the compounds are received; as* abnuo, annuo, innuo, renuo.

Nuptiæ ārum, 1 *f. marriage, Sing. caret.*

Nurus —ûs, 4 *f. a daughter in law.*

Nyſticorax ācis. 3 *maſc.* a *night raven.*

O.

OEdo is, obdĭdi, obdĕre. endi o um obditum u, obdens obditurus. *to bolt, or ſet againſt: comp. of* Ob *&* do.

Obex ĭcis. 3. *dub. a bolt, or bar.*

Obliviſcor, ĕris vel ĕre. oblitus ſum vel fui. obliviſci. obliviſcendi do dum. oblitum u, obliviſcens, turus. *to forget.*

Obſes ĭdis. 3 *com a pledg in war, an hoſtage.*

Occĭdo is occĭdi, ĕre. endi o um, occaſum u, occĭdens, occaſurus. *to ſet, to fall down, to periſh of* ob *&* cado

Occĭdo, ĭdis, occĭdi, occidĕre; occidendi o um. occiſum u occidens occiſurus. *to kill or ſlay, to wound to death.*

Occiput ĭtis. 3 *n. the hinder part of the head. of* ob *&* cædo.

Occludo is, occluſi, udĕre. endi o um; uſum u udens, uſurus. *to ſhut up. of* ob *&* claudo.

Occulto, as, āvi, āre. andi o um. ātum ātu occultans, aturus. *to hide. to conceal. frequentative, of* occulo.

Occulo, is, occului, occulĕre. endi do dum occultum — tu, occulens, occulturus. *to hide: of* ob *&* colo: *or rather of* ob *&* culo, *i. e.* volvo, tego.

Octŏber bris. 3 *m. the month ſo called. plur. caret.*

Odor } odoris. 3 *m. a ſent*
Odos } *or ſavor quaſi* olor *ab* oleo.

Oleaſter. aſtri, 2 *m a wilde olive tree.*

Oleo es, olui, olēre. olendi do dum. olitum tu; olens olirurus. *to give a ſmell, or ſent. the Compounds makes* olevi *in the Preter perfect tenſ. as* oboleo o.ēvi. adoleo, vel potiàs adoleſco, adolēvi. exoleo vel exoleſco exolēvi. obſoleo, obſolevi. inoleo vel inoleſco. inolēvi. *but four Compounds follow the Simple Verb: as* aboleo abolui. peroleo, perolui. redoleo. redolui. ſuboleo ſubolui.

olfacio

Olfacio is olfeci, olfacĕre; olfaciendi do dum; olfactum u; olfaciens, olfacturus. *to ſmell of* olĕre & facio.

Omen ĭnis 3 *n. fore-ſpeaking.*

Omnis, *hic & hæc & hoc* omne. *every one, all.*

Onus ĕris, 3 *n. a burden.*

Onyx —— ycis. 3. *dub. the nail of a man's hand: alſo a precious ſtone, white like a nail:* Onyx cum prole *with it's compound,* Sardonix *a Sardus ſtone.*

Operio is, operui, operīre; operiendi o um: opertum u, operiens, opertūrus, *to cover. of* ob & pario.

Opifex ĭcis. 3 *com. a workman.*

Opis, opem, ope. 3 *f. help, aid; a Tripote.*

Oppango—is, oppēgi, oppangĕre; endi do dum; oppactum &u. oppangens, oppacturus *to faſten, or to join unto. of* ob & pango

Opus ûtis, 3 *f. a Town in Locris.*

Orbis is. 3 *maſc. any round thing, as a globe, a bowl, the world.*

Ordior (*pro incipio*) īris vel īre; orſus ſum vel fui; ordiri: ordiendi do dum; orſum u; ordiens, orſurus. *to begin:* hinc exordior.

Ordior (*pro texo*) ordīris vel ordīre, orditus ſum vel fui, &c. *to weav*

Oriens entis 3 *m. the Eaſt.*

Orior īris vel ĕris: ortus ſum vel fui, oriri: oriendi do dum; ortum tu; oriens, oriturus; *to ſpring, to ariſe, to begin.*

Orontes, is. 3 *maſc. a river in Syria.*

Os oris. 3 *neut. a mouth; in the Plural number it hath three like caſes:* ora, ora, ora.

Os ossis. 3 *neut. a bone.*

Ostrea —æ. 1 *fœm. an oyſter.*

Ovum vi. 2 *neut. an egg.*

P.

Paciſcor, ĕris vel ĕre; pactus ſum vel fui: pacifici: —endi —do —am; pactum u; paciſcens, pacturus; *to make a bargain.*

Palleo es, ŭi, pallĕre: endi —do

-do -dum, (*Sup. caret*) pallens, *to be pale.*

Pampinus i, 2 *dub. a vine leaf.*

Pando is, pandi pandĕre; —endi do dum, paſſum u, pandens, paſſurus, *to open.*

Pango (*pro* paciſcor) pangis, pĕpĭgi, pingĕre; endi, do, dum pactum ctu, pangens, pacturus, *to bargain: though ſom ſay* pepĭgi *comes of* pego *the old Verb; for which wee uſe* paciſcor.

Pango [*pro* iungo, vel figo, vel planto] pangis, pēgi, pangere: —endi -do -dum, pactu n ctu, pangens, pacturus: *hence comp.* depango, oppango, circumpango, repango, compingo, impingo

Pango [*pro* cano] pangis, panxi, pangĕre: endi do dum (*Supin. caret*) pang us, *to ſing.*

Panis is, 3 *m. bread.*

Panther ēris, 3 *m. a panther:* *Acuſ.* panthēra: *hence*

Panthēra æ, 1 *f. a panther.*

Papaver ĕris, 3 *neut. poppy.*

Papyrus i, 2 *f. paper.*

Paradiſus i, 2 *m. Paradiſe.*

Parco is, peperci & parſi, parcĕre: endi do dum, (*Supinis caret*) parcens, *to ſpare.*

Parens entis, 3 *com. a father or mother.*

Pareo —es, parui, parēre: -endi -o -um paritum tu, paren, pariturus, *to obey.*

Pario is, peperi, parĕre: pariendi o um, partum tu, pariens, parturus, *to bring forth*

Parnaſſus i, 2 *m. an hill in Phocis.*

Partio is, partivi, partīre: iendi o um, partitum u, partiens, partiturus, *to divide.*

Parturio is, īvi īre: iendi do dum ītum u, iens, parturiturus, *to be towards labour.*

Paſco —is, pavi, paſcĕre: paſcendi o um, paſtum tu, paſcens, paſturus, *to feed or nouriſh.*

Paſcor ĕris ĕre, paſtus ſum vel fui, paſci: paſtus, paſcendus, *to bee fed*

Paſſer ĕris, 2 *epic a ſparrow.*

Pateo es, patui, & paſſus, ſum vel fui: patendi o um, paſſum —u, patens paſſus, *to lye open.*

Patior

Patior, ĕris vel ĕre, passus sum vel sui, pati: patiendi-do-dum, passum—u, patiens, passurus, passus, & patiendus, *to suffer.*

Patro as, āvi, āre: andi do dum, atum, tu, ans, aturus, *to commit.*

Patruelis is, 3 c. *a brother's childe.*

Paveo es, pavi, pavēre: endi o um, (*Supinis caret*) pavens, *to fear.*

Pecten ĭnis, 3 *masc. a comb.*

Pecto is, pexi & pexui, pectĕre: pectendi o um, pexum u, pectens, pexurus, *to kemb.*

Pecus ŏris, 3 *n. great cattel.*

Pecus—ŭdis, 3 *fœm. small cattell.*

Pedes ĭtis, 3 *com. a footman.*

Pedo is, pepēdi, pedĕre: endi do dum, peditum tu, pedens, pediturus, *to fart.*

Pelagus -i, 2 *masc. & neut. the sea. Plural. caret. Yet* Lucretius *hath* pelage *in the plural.*

Pellex ĭcis, 3 *f. an harlot.*

Pello -is, pepŭli, pellĕre: —endi do dum, pulsum su, pellens, pulsurus, *to drive away.*

Penates ium, 3. *houshold gods. Sing caret.*

Pendeo es, pependi, pendēre: endi o um pensum tu, pendens, pensurus, *to bee hanged.*

Pendo is, pependi, pendĕre: pendendi do dum, pensum u, pendens, pensurus, *to weigh.*

Penis is, 3 *m. a man's yard.*

Penum i, 2 *neut. all manner of victuals.*

Penus ŏris, 3 *n. all manner of victuals.*

Penûs, i *& ûs*, 2 *& 4. masc. all manner of victuals.*

Perago is, perēgi, peragĕre: - endi o um, peractum u, peragens, peracturus, *to finish.*

Percutio -is, percussi percutĕre: —iendi —do —dum, percussum u, percutiens, percussurus *to strike.*

Perdix ĭcis, 3 *d. a partridge.*

Perdo is, perdidi, perdĕre: perdendi do dum, perditum——tu, perdens, perditurus, *to lose: of* per *& do.*

Perduelis is, 3 *com. a stubborn enemy.*

Pergamus i, 2 *f. in the Plur. hæc* Pergama ōrum.

Pergo,

Pergo is, perrexi, pergĕre. endi do dum, perrectum u, pergens, perrecturus. *to go forward.* à per & rego.

Perlego is, ēgi, perlegĕre. perlegendi do dum; perlectum —ctu, perlegens, perlecturus. *to read thorowly.*

Permillu. 4 *n. onely in the Abl. Sing.*

Perpetior, ĕris vel ĕre. perculſus ſum vel fui: perpeti: perpetiendi do dum; perpeſſum perpeſſu; perpetiens, perpeſſurus. *to ſuffer.* à per & patior.

Perplaceo —es —ui; ēre endi do dum; perplacitum —tu; perplacens, perplaciturus. *to pleaſe very much.*

Perſis ĭdis 3 *f. Perſis. Plut. caret.*

Pes ĕdis. 3 *m. a foot.*

Peto is, petivi (*Syncopatè* petii) petĕre: petendi o dum; petitum u petens, petiturus. *to ask.*

Phaleræ, ——alerarum. 1 *fœmin. Horſ-trappings; Sing. caret.*

Pharus i. 1 *dub. a watch-Tower.*

Phaſelus i. 2 *dub. a brigandine.*

Philotis ĭdis. 3 *f. a woman's name.*

Phœnix īcis. 3 *m. a phenix.*

Phryx ygis. 3 *m. a Phrygian*

Pietas atis. 3 *f. godlyneſs.*

Piget, pigebat, piguit vel pigitum eſt vel fuit, piguerat, vel pigitum erat vel fuerat, pigebit, pigēre. *irketh.*

Pingo is, pinxi, pingĕre: —endi do dum; pictum ctu, pingens, picturus. *to paint.*

Pinſo—is, pinſui, pinsĕre: endi do dum. piſtum ſtu; pinſens, piſturus. *to bake.*

Pinus i, & ûs. 2 & 4. *m. a pine tree.*

Piper ĕris. 3 *n. pepper.*

Piſcis is. 3 *m. a fiſh.*

Pix picis. 3 *f. pitch.*

Placeo es, placui, placĕre: endi do dum, placitum u; placens, placiturus. *to pleaſe.*

Plagæ ārum. 3 *fœm* (retia) *hunting-nets. Sing. caret.*

Plaga æ. 1 *f. a wound*

Plaga ——— æ. 1 *f. a climate.*

Plaudo is, plausi, plaudĕre; endi do dum; plau-

m

ſum plauſu. plaudens plauſurus. *to clap hands for joy.*

Plebs, Plebis } is; 3 *fœm. common people.*

Plecto —is, xi; plectĕre: ——endi—do—dum; plexum u plectens, plexurus (puño) *to puniſh*

Plecto is, xi, plectĕre. endi do dum plexum u. plectens, plexurus. *to entangle, or to weave.*

Pleo —es, evi plēre. endi —do -dum pletum u. plens, pleturus. *to fill an old Verb out of uſe: but onely in the Compounds: as* compleo, expleo, impleo, repleo, ſuppleo.

Plico, as, avi (& plicui) ārĕ. andi —do—dum plicatum u (& plicitum u) plicans, plicaturus, & pliciturus. *to fold. Comp* applico. complico, explico, replico, multiplico, ſupplico.

pluo is ui, or pluvi pluĕre: endi do dum. pluitum u pluens, pluiturus. *to rain.*

Plus, pluris. 3 *n. in the plur. hi & hæ* plures, *& hæc* plura *thereof.*

Polleo es, (*Fut caret*) ——ēre: endi do dum; (*Sup. caret*) —ens, *to bee able.*

Pono is, poſui, ponĕre. endi o um: poſitum u. ponens, poſiturus. *to put.*

Pons ontis. 3 *m. a bridg.*

Pontus i. 2 *m. the ſea.*

Porticus ûs. 4 *m a gallery.*

Poſco is, popoſci, poſcĕre: endi do dum; (*Supinis caret*) poſcens. *to ask or require.*

Poſtis is 3 *m. a poſt.*

Poto as, āvi, āre. (& potus ſum vel fui) āre. andi do dum. potum potu. & poratum tu potans. poturus & poraturus. *to drink.*

Præcordia orum. 2 *n. the midriff. Sing. caret.*

Præcurro -is, præcucurri. præcurrĕre. ——endi do dum præcurſum u, præcurrens, præcurſurus *to run before. of* præ & curro

Prælego —is,—egi, prælegĕre. endi o um. ectu, prælegens, ecturus *to read before. of* præ & lego.

Præmineo es, præminui, præminēre. endi o um. (*Sup caret*) præminens.

to

to excell others, of præ & maneo.

Præneſte is, 3 *n. a town in Italie. plur. caret.*

Præs ædis, 3 *maſc. a ſuretie.*

Præſes ĭdis, 3 *c. a preſident.*

Præſul ŭ is, 3 *c. a preſident, or prelate.*

Prandeo —es, prandi & pranſus ſum vel fui, prandēre: endi do, dum prandens, pranſurus, *to dine.*

Precis, precem, prece, 3 *f. onely in three caſes in the Singul. number, but whole in the Plural: as* preces, precum, precibus, &c.

Premo is, preſſi, premĕre: premendi do dum, preſſum u, premens, preſſurus, *to preſs, to be againſt, to purſue.*

Primitiæ ārum, 1 *f. firſt-fruit: Sing. caret.*

Princeps ĭpis, 3 *c. a Prince.*

Problēma ătis, 3. *neut. a demand, an hard queſtion.*

Prodo is prodĭdi prodĕre: endi o um, proditum u, prodens, proditurus, *to betray, of* pro & do.

Proficiſcor, ĕris vel ĕre: profectus ſum vel ĕre: proficiſci: endi do dum, profectum u, proficiſcens, ecturus, *to go forth*

Proluo is, ui, uĕre: uendi o um. prolutum u: proluens, proluturus: *all to waſh: ex* pró & lavo.

Prominĕoes, inui, ēre endi o um: (*Sup. car.*) prominens: *to hang out in ſight.*

Promo is, prompſi, promĕre: —endi do dum: promptum u: promens: promturus: *to bring forth to ſet abroad.*

Promptu: 4 *maſc. onely in the Ablative caſe: with readineſs.*

Pſallo is, ſalli, pſallĕre: endi o um, (*Sup. car.*) pſallens: *to ſing.*

Pŭber ĕris: 3 *com. ripe of age.*

Pubes is: 3 *fæm ripeneſs of age: Plur. caret.*

Puder, pudebat, puditum eſt vel fuit, puditum erat vel fuerat, pudebit, pudēre: *it aſhameth.*

Puerāſco is, (*præter. caret.*) puerāſcere: —— endi —do—dum: (*Sup. caret*) puerāſcens: *to wax a childe.*

Pugil ĭlis: 3 *com. a champion.*

Pulver ĕris.: 3 *m. duſt.*

Pulvis ĕris: 3 *m. duſt.*

Pumex

Pumex ĭcis : 3 *m.* *a pumice-ſtone.*
punctum i : 2 *n.* *a point.*
Punctus i : 2 *m.* *a point*
Pungo is, pupugi & punxi, pungĕre :—endi —do—dum : punctum ctu : pungens, punctu-rus s *to prick*
Pus pūris : 3 *neut* *filth, corruption.*
Python ōnis : 3 *dub.* *a ſerpent kill'd by Apollo.*

Q.

Quæro is, quæſivi, quæſītum, quærĕre. endi o um quæſitum u. quærens, quæſiturus. *to ſeek.*
Quatio quatis, concuſſi (*of* concutio) quatĕre. quatiendi do dum, quaſſum -u. quatiens, quaſſurus *to ſhake.*
Quercus, i & ûs. 2 & 4. *f.* *an oake.*
Qui, quæ, quod. *who or which.* 4. *pron. Rel.*
Quies ētis. 3 *f. reſt. Plur.* *caret.*
Quilibet, quælibet, quodlibet vel quidlibet. *every one.* 4 *Pron. Indefin.*
Quiniſco -is, quexi, quiniſcĕre, endi do dum. (*Sup. car.*) quiniſcens. *to nodd with the head*
Quiſquiliæ ārum. 1 *f.* *chippings, or things of no weight. Plur. caret.*
Quot. *how many.*

R.

Rabula æ. 1 *m.* *a Brawler.*
Rado is, raſi, radĕre. endi o um. raſum u. radens, raſurus. *to ſhave*
Ramex ĭcis. 3 *dub.* *buſtneſs.*
Rapio —is, rapui, rapĕre. rapiendi —do —dum. raptum ——u rapiens. rapturus *to take or ſnatch away.*
Raſtrum i. 2 *neut.* *a rake. in the Plur.* hi Raſtri & hæc raſtra.
Raucio -is, rauſi, rauīcire. rauciendi o um. (*Sup. car.*) rauciens. *to be hoarſe.*
Recĭdo is, recĭdi, recidere. endi o um. recaſum ſu. recidens, recaſurus. *to fall backward.*
Recordor, āris vel āre, recordatus ſum vel fui, recordari. recordandi -do -dum. recordatum u, recordans, -aturus. *to remember.*

Reddo

Reddo —is, reddĭdi, reddĕre. endi o um reddĭtum u; reddens, redditurus. *to reſtore.*

Redoleo —es —ui —ēre; —endi —do —dum; —ĭtum — —ĭtu; redolens, —iturus. *to give a ſavor.*

Refringo is, refrēgi, refringĕre; endi o um; refractum u, refrigens, refracturus. *to break open; of* re *&* frango.

Rego —is rexi; regĕre; endi o um; rectum ctu; regens rectūrus. *to rule, or govern.*

Relego —is lēgi, —egĕre; endi o um; rectum ctu; —egens, ecturus. *to read again.*

Reminiſcor, ĕris vel ēre; recordatus ſum vel fui (*of* recordor) reminiſci; endi o um, recordatum tu; reminiſcens, recordaturus. *to remember.*

Ren ēnis. 3 *m. the kidney.*

Renuo —is, renui, renuĕre; —endi —do —dum; (*Supinis caret*) renuens. *to refuſe. à* re *&* nuo.

Reor, reris vel rere, ratus ſum vel ſoi reri, rend to um; ratūm u; rens, raturus. *to ſuppoſe.*

Repango is repegi, repangĕre, endi do dum; repactum repactu, repangens, repacturus. *to faſten again of* re *&* pango.

Reperio is, reperi, reperire; iendi o um; repertum —u, reperiens, reperturus. *to finde. of* re *&* pario.

Repetundarum, *gen.* repetundis *Abl. i f. bribery.*

Replico as, āvi, (*&* replicui) āre; andi do dum. —atum —atu, —ans, aturus *to reply. of* re *and* plico.

Repungo -is, repupugi & repunxi, repungĕre. repungendi —do —dum. repunctum, repunctu. repungens, repuncturus. *to prick again. of* re *and* pungo.

Res rei. 5 *fœm. a thing.*

Reſcio is, ivi, reſcire. iendi o um. reſcitum u, reſciens, reſciturus *to know again. of* re *and* ſcio.

Reſpuo is, ui, uĕre uendi o um. reſputum u. reſpuens, reſputurus *to refuſe. of* re *and* ſpuo.

Reſtis

Reſtis is. 3 *m. a halter.*
Reſulto as, āvi, āre; andi o um: reſultum u, reſultans, reſultaturus: *to rebound.*
Rete is. 3 *n. a net.*
Rex, regis. 3 *m. a king.*
Rideo es, risi, ridēre; endi o um; risum su, ridens, risurus. *to laugh.*
Ringo is, rinxi, ringĕre; endi do dum: rictum u, ringens, ricturus. *to fret or vex.*
Robur ŏris. 3 *n. an oak.*
Rodo is, rosi, rodĕre; endi o um. rosum u. rodens, rosurus. *to know.*
Roma æ. 1 *fœm. Rome.*
Ros, rōris. 3 *m. the dew.*
Roſtra ōrum. 2 *n. the Pulpet. Sing caret.*
Rudens entis. *dub. a cable-rope.*
Rudo is, rudi, rudĕre; rudendi o um: (*Supinis caret*) rudens. *to bray like an aſs.*
Rumpo is, rupi, rumpĕre; endi o um; ruptum tu, rumpens, rupturus. *to break.*
Ruo, ruis, rui, ruĕre; ruendi do dum, ruitum tu, ruens, ruiturus. *to fall.*
Rus ruris. 3 *n. the country: in the Plural it hath three like caſes.* rura, rura, rura.

S.

Sacer, a, um. *holie.*
Sacerdos, ōtis. 3 *com. a Prieſt or Nun.*
Sacro—as, avi, āre: andi ando andum; atum u, ans, —ātūrus. *to dedicate.*
Sal —alis. 3 *maſc. ſalt. and it is found in the Neuter Gender,* hoc Sal.
Salio is: [*pro* ſalto] ſalui, (*or* ſalii) ſalire; iendi endo endum: ſaltum, u, ſaliens, ſalturus, *to leap.* indè deſilio, deſilii, deſultum: exſilio; tranſilio, reſilio.
Salio is, (*pro* ſale condio *or* conſpergo) ſalivi, ſalire; iendi—do—dum: ſalitum, tu. ſaliens, ſalituras. *to ſeaſon with ſalt. vide* ſallo.
Sallio—is, ſallivi, ſallire: —iendi do dum; ſallitum u. ſalliens, ſallituras. *to ſalt.*
Sallo—is, ſalli, ſallĕre: endi o um; ſalſum ſu; ſallens

ſalliens, ſalſurus. *to ſeaſon with ſalt.*

Salto —as. āvi. —āre: andi, do, dum, ſaltum, u, ſaltans, ſaltaturus. *to leap or dance.*

Salum i. 2 *n. the ſea*

Salus ūtis. 3 *f. health. Plur. car.*

Samnis ītis. 3 *m. a Samnite.*

Sancio is, ſanxi & ſancivi, ſancīre; ſanciendi, do, dum: ſanctum —citu: ſanciens, ſanciturus. *to eſtabliſh.*

Sanguis ĭnis. 3 *maſc. blood. Plur. car.*

Sapphirus i. 2 *f. a ſapphire.*

Sapientia æ. 1 *fœm. wiſdom. Plur. caret.*

Sapio —is, ſapui, ſapĕre: ſapiendi — do — dum, (*Supinis caret*) ſapiens. *to be wiſe, to have a taſte.*

Sartio is, ſarſi, ſartīre: iendi, do, dum: ſartum tu: ſarciens, ſarturus. *to patch.*

Sardonyx ycis. 3 *m. a Sardonyx ſtone.*

Satago —is, ſatēgi, agĕre. endi, do, dum. (*Sup. caret*) ſatagens, *to do endeavor.*

Satrapis } *æ. m. a peer, or*
Satrapa } *prince.*

Scabo —is, ſcabi, ſcabĕre. —endi, do, dum. (*Sup. caret*) ſcabens. *to ſcratch, or rub.*

Scalpo is, ſcalpſi, ſcalpĕre. —endi, do, dum, ſcalptum, ſcalptu, ſcalpens, ſcalpturus. *to claw or ſcratch.*

Scando is, ſcandi, ſcandĕre. endi, do, dum. ſcanſum. ſu. ſcandens, ſcanſurus. *to climbe.*

Scindo is, ſcidi, ſcindĕre. —endi, do, dum ſciſſum, u. ſcindens, ſciſſurus. *to cut.*

Scio, ſcis, ſcivi, ſcire. ſci—endi, do, dum. ſcitum ſcitu. ſciens, ſciturus. *to know.*

Scobis } is. 3 *f. duſt.*
Scobs }

Scriba æ. 1 *maſc. a ſcribe, or notarie.*

Scribo is, ſcripſi, ſcribĕre. —endi, endo, endum. ſcriptum, ſcriptu, ſcribens, ſcripturus. *to write.*

Scrobs, ſcrobis. 3. *fœm. a ditch.*

Scurra æ. 1 *maſc. a ſcoffer or jeſter.*

Secerno —is, ſecrēvi, ſecernĕre. endi, do, dum.

secretum u, secernens, secreturus. *to divid, or separate.*

Seco —as, secui, secare. andi, ato, dum. sectum, sectu, secans, secturus. *to cut.*

Sedĕo, sedes, sēdi, sedēre. —— endi —— do —— dum. sessum, sessu, sedens, sessurus. *to sit.*

Segĕs ĕtis. 3 *fœm. corn yet standing.*

Seligo —— is, selegi, seligĕre. seligendi, do, dum. selectum —— ectu, seligens, selecturus. *to select, to set apart.*

Semis —is, 3 *masc ab ἥμισυς*, generatim convenit cujusque rei dimidio. *half.*

Semissis, *gen.* semissis. 3 *m. half a pound*, quasi semias, sex unciæ, dimidium assis.

Senectūs. 1 *f. old age. Plur. caret.*

Senex, senis. 3 *com. an old man.*

Senio ōnis. 3 *masc. the sisepoint.*

Senium ii. 2 *n. old age. Plur. caret.*

Sensum i. 2 *neut. the sense, or feeling, judgment, or reason.*

Sensus ūs. 3 *m. idem.*

Sentio, senti, sensi, sentire. —— iendi —— do —— dum, sensum, u, sentiens, sensurus. *to perceive, or understand.*

Sentis is. 3 *m. a thorn.*

Sepelio —is, sepelivi, sepelire. sepeliendi—do —dum. sepultum, u. sepeliens, sepulturus. *to bury.*

Sepio —is, sepsi, sepire. — iendi — do —dum. septum, septu. sepiens, septurus. *to hedge.*

SepS (*pro* serpente, scolopendra scilicet) sēpis. 3 *masculine. à σήπω* putrefacio, quòd membra icta putrefaciat. *σήψ a serpent.*

Seps —— ēpis, vel potiùs, sepes —is. (*pro* sepimento) 3 *fœminin. an hedg. of* sepio.

Sequor, sequĕris vel ĕre, secutus sum vel fui, sequi, sequendi, o, um, secutum, u, sequens, secuturus, secutus, & sequendus. *to follow.*

Sermo, ōnis. 3 *m. ſpeech.*
Ser, Sēris. 3 *maſc. One of a people in Aſia called Seres.*
Sero, (*pro* ſemino *vel* planto) ſeris, sēvi : ſerere. ſerendi——endo——dum. ſátum ——tu. ſerens, ſaturus. *to ſowe, or plant. the Compounds whereof make* sītum : *as*, Aſſero (*i. e. juxta* ſero) aſſevi, aſsĭtum : conſero, conſēvi, consĭtum Differo (*pro* diſſemino) ēvi, ĭtum : obſero, obſevi, obſitum.
Sero (*pro* ordino *vel* jungo) ſeris, ſerui, ſerere.——endi——endo, ——endum. ſertum, ſertu. ſerens, ſerturus, *to ſet in order : the Compounds whereof make* ſertum : *as*, aſſero, (*i. e.* affirmo, confirmo) aſſerui aſſertum. Conſero, (*pro* commiſceo) conſerui conſertum. Deſero (*i. e.* derelinquo) deſerui deſertum, Diſſero (*i. e.* diſputo) diſſerui diſſertum. Exſero (*i. e.* extraho *vel* extendo) exſerui exſertum. Inſero (*i. e.* immitto *vel* interpono) inſerui inſertum.
Serpens——entis. 3 *maſc. a Serpent.*
Sibilus, i. 2 *maſcul. an hiſſing. in the Plurall Number, it is maſculine and neuter : as*, *hi* ſibili & *hæc* ſibila.
Sido——is, sēdi (*of* ſedeo) ſidere, ſidendi, do, dum : *Sup. caret*) ſidens. *to ſettle down : Compounds* aſſido, confido, deſido, reſido, ſubſido, ēdi.
Siler, eris. 3 *neut. an Oſier.*
Silex, ĭcis. 3 *maſc. a flint-ſtone.*
Sinapi. *n. undecl. muſtard.*
Sinapis, is. 3 *f. muſtard*
Sindon, ōnis. 3 *f. fine linnen cloth.*
Singultio——is, ſingultivi, ſingultīre : ——iendi——endo——dum : ſingultum, u, ſingultiens, ſingulturus. *to ſob.*
Sino——is, ſivi, ſinere ; ſinendi, do, dum ; ſitum, tu, ſinens, ſiturus : *to ſuffer.*
Sinum, i. 2 *neut.* } *a milk-*
Sinus, i. 3 *maſc.* } *pail.*
Sinus, ūs. 4 *m. a boſom.*
Siren, ēnis. 3 *f. a mere-maid.*

Siſer—ĕris. 3 *neut. a parſnip.*
Siſto (*pro* facio ſtare: *Verb Active*) ſiſtis, ſtiti, ſiſtĕre, ſiſtendi endo endum: ſtatum ſtatu; ſiſtens, ſtaturus, *to make to ſtand. as* ſiſte gradum, *ſtay your pace.* ſiſte lacrymas, *ſtay your tears.*
Siſto (*tantùm pro* ſtare; *Verb Neuter*) ſiſtis, ſteti; ſiſtĕre: —— endi endo endum: ſtatum tu; ſiſtens, ſtaturus. *to ſtand.*
Sitis is. 3 *fœm. thirſt. Plur. caret.*
Soboles is. 3 *f. an off-ſpring. Plur. caret.*
Socrus i. 2 *fœm. a mother-in-law.*
Sodalis is. 3 *maſc. a companion.*
Sol ōlis. 3 *m. the ſun.*
Soleo ——es, ſolitus ſum vel fui; ——— ēre: *to bee wont, or accuſtomed.*
Solium ii. 2 *neut. a throne. Plur. caret.*
Solvo—is, ſolvi, ſolvĕre: endi do dum; ſolutum u; ſolvens, ſoluturus, *to loſe.*
Somnus ni. 2 *m. ſleep.*
Sono—as, ſonui, ſonāre: andi do dum: ſonitum tu; ſonans, ſoniturus, *to ſound.*
Sorbeo ——es, ſorbui & ſorpſi, ſorbēre: —endi endo endum: ſorptum u, ſorbens, ſorpturus. *to ſup.*
Soror ōris. 3 *f. a ſiſter.*
Spargo, ſpargis, ſparſi, ſpargĕre: —— endi endo endum: ſparſum ſu; ſpargens, ſparſurus. *to ſprinckle.*
Species ēi. 5 *fœm. a kinde.*
Specus i *or* ûs 2 *& 4 maſc. a den.*
Sperno — is, ſprevi, ſpernĕre: ſpernendi — endo — endum; ſpretum tu; ſpernens, ſpreturus. *to deſpiſe.*
Spinus ——i. (*or more rightly*, mas pinus) *a ſloe tree, or a pine tree:*
Splen ——ēnis. 3 *m. the ſpleen.*
Spondeo —es, ſpopondi; ſpondĕre: endi o um: ſponſum ſu; ſpondens, ſponſurus. *to promiſe.*
Sponſalia ōrum. 2 *n. betrothing. Sing. caret.*

Spontis, *Genit.* & sponte. *Ablat.* 3 *fœm. of his own accord.*

Statuo, statuis, statui, statuĕre. statuendi——do dum. statutum——tu. statuens, uturus. *to appoint, or decree.*

Sterno, sternis, stravi, sternĕre. sternendi, do, dum, stratum, stratu, sternens, straturus. *to spread or throw down.*

Stipis } is. 3 *f. an alms.*
Stips }

Stirps (*pro* trunco arboris) stirpis. 3 *masculi. the trunck, or body of a tree.*

Stirps (origo, progenies, soboles) stirpis. 3 *fœmin. a stock, or descent.*

Sto, stas, steti, stare. standi—do—dum. statum, statu, stans, staturus. *to stand.*

Strepo, is, strepui, strepĕre. strependi—do—dum, strepitum, strepitu, strepens, strepiturus. *to make a noise.*

Strido—is, stridi, stridĕre. endi, do, dum. (*Supinis caret*) stridens. *to make a noise.*

Stringo, stringis, strinxi, stringĕre. stringendi, do, dum. strictum, u, stringens, stricturus. *to strain, to strike.*

Struo, struis, struxi, struĕre. ——endi——endo——endum. structum, ctu, struens, structurus. *to build.*

Stultitia æ. 1 *f. foolishness. Plur. caret.*

Suadeo, suades, suasi, suadēre. suadendi——do——dum. suasum, suasu, suadens, suasurus. *to perswade.*

Suber ĕris. 3 *neut. a cork-tree.*

Sublego, sublegis, sublēgi, sublegĕre:——endi——do——dum; sublectum, sublectu, sublegens, sublecturus. *to steal away privily.*

Suboleo es, sub lui, subolēre:——endi——do——dum: subol tum subolitu, subolens, subolituras. *to savor, or smell a thing.*

Suesco is, suevi *vel* suetus sum vel fui, suescĕre: endi, endo, endum, suetum tu, suescens, suecturus. *to accustom.*

Suffero,

Suffero, ſuffers, ſuſtuli, ſufferre: ſufferendi—dodum; ſublatum—atu, ſufferens, ſublaturus, *to ſuffer.*

Sugo, ſugis, ſuxi, ſugĕre: ——endi, endo, endum. (*Supinis caret*) ſugens, *to ſuck.*

Sulmo, Sulmōnis. 3 *maſc. a Town where Ovid was born.*

Sum, es, fui (*of* fuo) eſſe: futurus. *to be.*

Sumo, ſumis, ſumſi, ſumĕre. ——endi ——endo dum. ſumtam, ſumtu. ſumens, ſumturus. *to take.*

Supellex——ectĭlis. 3 *fœm. Plur.* ſupellectilia, *houſhoſtuff*, ſed vix legitur.

Suppetiæ, *Acc.* ſuppetias. 1 *f. aid.*

Supplico as, ſupplicavi, āre. ——andi, do, dum, ſupplicatum tu, ans, aturus. *to entreat. of* ſub & plico.

Surgo, ſurgis, ſurrexi, ſurgĕre. ſurgendi, endo, endum, ſurrectum ſurrectu, ſurgens, ſurrecturus. *to riſe, of* ſurſum & rego, erigo.

Sus, ſuis. 3 *com. a ſow, boar, or hog.*

Synodus ŏdi. 2 *fœm. an aſſembly.*

T.

Taceo, tăces, tacui tacēre. ——endi, endo, endum, tacĭtum, tacĭtu, tacens, taciturus. *to hold one's peace.*

Tædet, tædebat, tæduit, *or* pertæſum eſt vel fuit, tæduerat, vel pertæſum erat vel fuerat, tædebit, tædēre. *it irketh.*

Tænarus ri. 2 *maſc. a Promontory in Laconia. in the Plurall*, hæc Tartara ōrum.

Tagus gi. 2 *a river in Portugall.*

Talio ōnis. 3 *maſc. like for like, avengement.*

Talpa, talpæ. 3 *dub. a mole.*

Tango is, tetĭgi, tangĕre. tangendi, do, dum, tactum, tactu, tangens, tacturus. *to touch.*

Tantundem. *Genit.* tantidem. *as much. a Diptote, declined onely in two caſes.*

Tapes ētis. 3 *m. a carpet, or tapeſtry.*
Tapēte ētis. 3 *n. tapeſtry.*
Tapetum ēti. 2 *n. tapeſtry.*
Tartarus ——ri. 2 *maſcul. hell. in the Plural, Hæc* Tartara.
Taygetus——ti, 2 *maſc. an hill in Laconia: in the Plural, Hæc* Taygeta.
Teges ĕtis. 3 *fœm. a matt.*
Temno is, tempſi, temnĕre; endi do dum: temptum u; temnens, tempturus. *to deſpiſe.*
Tempe, Τέμπεα *n. neuter. a very fair field in Theſſalie, or a place of delight.*
Tendo ——is, tĕtendi: tendĕre:——endi do dum; tenſum—u, & tentum—tu; tendens, tenſurus & tenturus. *to ſtretch, or bend.*
Teneo—es, tenui, tenēre: tenendi do dum; tentum u; tenens, tenturus. *to hold.*
Tepeo——es, tepui; tepēre: tependi endo endum; (*Sup. caret*) tepens. *to bee warm.*
Tepeſco is, repui, tepeſcĕre: tepeſcendi do dum; (*Sup. caret*) tepens, *to wax hot.*
Ternio ōnis. 3 *m. the treypoint.*
Tero—is, trivi, terĕre: terendi o um; tritum tu; terens, triturus. *to wear.*
Teſqua ōrum. 2 *n. rough places.*
Teſtis, teſtis. 3 *maſcul. a witneſs.*
Teucer ri } 2 *m. a king*
Teucrus ri } *of Troy.*
Texo—is, texui, texĕre: endi do dum; texrum tu; texens, texturus. *to weave.*
Thebæ—— ārum. 1 *fœm. Thebes. a city. Sing. caret.*
Thermæ ārum. 1 *fœm. hot bathes. Sing. caret.*
Thorax ăcis. 3 *m. a breſt-plate.*
Thrax—ācis. 3 *m. a Thracian.*
Thus ūris. 3 *neut. frankincenſe: or the frankincenſtree. In the Plural it hath three like caſes:* thura, thura, thura.
Tignum i. 2 *n. a raſter.*
Tignus i. 2 *m. a raſter.*
Tigris——ydis. 3 *fœm. a tigre.*

Timeo es, timui, timēre; timendi endo endum; (*Sup. caret*) timens. *to fear.*

Timeor, timēris vel timēre: (*Præterit. caret*) timēri: timendus. *to bee feared.*

Titubo —as, titubāvi, & titubatus ſum vel fui; titubāre: —andi ando andum; titubatum tu; titubans, titubaturus. *to ſtumble.*

Tollo —is, ſuſtuli; tollĕre: tollendi —endo —endum; latum latu; tollens, laturus. *to bear or ſuffer.*

Tondeo es, totondi; tondēre: tondendi —endo endum; tonſum—ſu; tondens, tonſurus. *to clip, or ſhear.*

Tonitru. *neuter. Invarib. thunder. in the Plural Number,* Tonitrua uum *&c.*

Tonitrus ûs. 4 *maſc. thunder.*

Tono as, tonui, tonāre: tonandi ndo dum; tonĭtum u; tonans, tonitu-rus. *to thunder.*

Torpeo es, torpui, torpēre: torpendi do dum: (*Sup. caret*) torpens, *to bee ſluggiſh.*

Torqueo —es, torſi, torquēre: torquendi —endo —endum: tortum torſu, & tortum tortu; torquens, torſurus, & —— turus. *to wreath, to reſt, to vex, or trouble.*

Torquis —is. 3 *m. a chain for the neck.*

Torrens entis. 3 *m. a torrent.*

Torreo es, torrui, torrēre: torrendi o um; toſtum u; torrens, toſturus. *to roſt.*

Torris is. 3 *m. a firebrand.*

Tot, *bi bæ & hæc ſo many. an Aptote.*

Tracto—as, āvi, āre: tractandi do dum: —ātum tu; ans, tractaturus. *to handle.*

Tradoo is, tradĭdi, tradĕre: tradendi endo endum; traditum tu; tradens, traditu us. *to deliver unto any one.* à trans & do.

Traho is, traxi, tralĕ e: trahendi do dum: tractum u; trahens tractu-rus. *to draw.*

Tranſlego —is, tranſlegi, tranſlegĕre:

translegĕre; endi, endo, endum. translectum, ctu translegens. translecturus. *to read over.*

Tremo, is, tremui, tremĕre; tremendi, do, dum, (*Supinis caret*) tremens, *to tremble.*

Tres *hi & hæ, & hæc* tria. *three. Sing. caret.*

Tribus ûs. 4 *m. a kindred, or stock.*

Tricæ ārum. 1 *fœm. trifles. Sing. caret.*

Triptōton ti. 2 *neuter, a Triptote.* id est, *a Noun declined onely in three Cases.*

Tros, troïs. 3 *masc. a Trojan.*

Trudo——is, trusi, trudĕre; endi, o, um, trusum, su, trudens, trusurus. *to thrust.*

Tu. *Gen.* tui; *thou. Pron. Prim.*

Tuber ——ĕris. 3 *neut. a swelling, or a mushrom. of* tumeo.

Tueor, —ēris vel —ēre, tuitus sum vel fui, tuēri: tuendi——endo——endum. tutum tutu, & tuitum tuitu, tuens, tuturus & tuiturus. *to defend.*

Tuor, ĕris vel ĕre, tuitus, sum vel fui, tui, & tuēri. tuendi——endo endum. tutum——tu. & tuitum tuitu. tuens, tuturus, & tuiturus. *to look.*

Tundo——is, tŭtŭdi, tundĕre. tundendi, dendo, dendum. tunsum, su, tundens, tunsurus. *to beat, or knock.*

Tussis is 3 *f. the cough. Plur. caret.*

Tibris is. 3 *mascul. the river Tiber.*

Tibur—ŭris. 3 *n. a town in Italie.*

V.

VAdo, is, vasi, vadĕre. vadendi, vadendo, vadendum. vasum, vasu. vadens, vasurus. *to go.*

Valeo, vales, valui, valēre. valendi, valendo, valendum. valĭtum, u. valens valiturus. *to bee in healeh.*

Valvæ ārum. 1 *f. folding dores. Sing. caret.*

Vannus i. 2 *fœm. a vanne to winnow corn withall.*

Vas vadis. 3 *m. a suretie.*

Vas,

Vas, vasis. 3 *neuter, a veſſel, in the Plural Number it is of the ſecond Declenſion,* Vasa, vasōrum; *according to the Verſ:* Vas, vasis, primo. vasorum vasa, ſecundo.

Vates, vatis. 3 *m. a prophet.*

Uber—ĕris. 3 *hic & hæc: plentifull. Adj.*

Uber ĕris. 3 *neut. a dug, or pap.*

Vectis is. 3 *m. a barr.*

Veho, vehis, vexi, vehĕre. vehendi, vehendo, vehendum. vectum, u. vehens, vecturus. *to carry.*

Vello is, velli & vulsi, vellĕre: vellendi endo, endum. vulsum, u. vellens, vulsurus. *to pull up.*

Vendo, vendis, vendĭdi, vendĕre: vendendi, endo, endum: venditum, u. vendens, venditurus. *to ſell.*

Veneo, [*pro* vendor] is, Venivi, & venditus ſum vel fui, venire: iendi, endo, endum. venum ———u, veniens, *to bee ſold. Verb neuter Paſſive.*

Venio—is, veni, venire. veniendi, do, dum. ventum, tu. veniens, venturus. *to com.*

Venter tris. 3 *m. the belly.*

Venus ĕris. 3 *f. the goddeſs of beautie.*

Ver, vĕris. 3 *n. the ſpring. Plur. caret.*

Verber ĕris. 3 *neut. a ſtripe, but it is out of uſe in the Nom. caſe.*

Verbĕris. *Genitivo & verbere, Ablativo, of a ſtripe: in the Plural,* verbĕra um, *&c.*

Vergo, vergis, (*præterit. caret*) vergĕre. vergendi, vergendo, vergendum. (*Sup. caret*) vergens. *to bend.*

Vermis is. 3 *m. a worm.*

Verna æ. 1 *com. a ſlave, a bondman, or bondwoman.*

Verres—is. 3 *maſc. a boare-pig.*

Verro, verris, verri, & verſi, verrĕre. verrendi, endo, endum. verſum, ſu. verrens, verſurus *to bruſh.*

Verto, vertis, verti, vertĕre. vertendi, endo, endum. verſum, verſu. vertens, verſurus. *to turn.*

Ver-

Vervex——ēcis. 3 *maſc. a weather.*

Veſcor, veſcĕris vel veſcĕre, paſtus ſum vel fui; (*of* paſcor) veſci: veſcendi—do—dum; paſtum u, veſcens, paſturus. *to eat.*

Veſper ĕri. 2 *m. the eventide.*

Veto—as, vetui, āre; andi o um; vetĭtum u; vetans, vetiturus. *to forbid.*

Vicem, *Accuſ.* vice, *Abl. by turn: but in the Plur.* vices, vicium, vicibus, *&c.*

Video es, vidi, vidēre: videndi o um: viſum ſu: videns, viſurus. *to ſee.*

Vieo es, vievi, viēre: endi o um: vĭctum u: viens, vieturus. *to binde.*

Vigil ĭlis. 3 *com. a watchman, or woman.*

Vincio—is, vinxi, vincīre; vinciendi do dum; vinctum u; vinciens, vincturus. *to binde.*

Vinco—is, vici, vincĕre; vincendi o um; victum u; vincens, victurus. *to overcom.*

Vindex ĭcis. 3 *com. an avenger.*

Vir, viri. 2 *maſculine. a man.*

Virgilius ii. 2 *m. Virgil, a Poēt. Plur. caret.*

Virgo ĭnis. 3 *f. a virgin.*

Virtus ūtis. 3 *f. virtue.*

Virus ri. *n. Acc. Voc.* virus. *poiſon. Plur. caret.*

Vis, vis. 3 *f. force, ſtrength,*

Viſcum i. 2 *n. glue, or birdlime.*

Viſcus i. 2 *m glue, birdlime.*

Viſcus ĕris. 3 *neut. the entralls.*

Viſo is, viſi, viſĕre; viſendi o um, viſum viſu; viſens, viſurus. *to viſit, to go to ſee.*

Vitrum i. 2 *n. glaſs.*

Vivo is, vixi, vivĕre; vivendi o um; victum u; vivens, victurus. *to live.*

Ulciſcor, ĕris vel ĕre, ultus ſum vel fui, ulciſci; endi o um: ultum tu: ulciſcens, ulturus. *to revenge.*

Unguis is. 3 *m. a nail.*

Vocito as, āvi, āre: andi o um: ātum u: ans, aturus. *to call often.*

Volo as, āvi, āre. andi o um. volatum tu. volans, aturus. *to flie.*

Volo, vis, volui, velle. volendi endo endum (*Sup. caret*) volens. *to will, or to bee willing.*

Volvo

Volvo—is, volvi, volvĕre: endi, o, um; volutum, u; volvens, voluturus. *to roll.*

Vomer—ĕris } *A plow-*
Vomis —ĕris } *ſhare.*

Vomo, is, vomui, vomĕre: vomendi, o, um. vomĭtum, tu. vomens, vomiturus. *to vomit.*

Urgeo, es, ursi, urgēre. urgendi, o, um. ursum, u. urgens, ursurus. *to urge.*

Uro, is, ussi, urĕre. urendi, o, um. ustum, u. urens, usturus. *to burn.*

Utor, eris vel ere. usus sum vel fui, uti. utendi, o, um. usum, su. utens, usurus. *to uſe.*

Vulgus, i. *maſc. & neut. the common people.*

Vulpis—is. 3 *maſc. a Fox.*

Uxor—ōris. 3 *fœm. a wife.*

FINIS.

Examples of Adjectives of three Terminations, whose Genitive Case endeth in ius, the Dative in i.

Singu'ariter.	Pluraliter.
Nom. *unus, a, um.* one.	Nom. *i, æ, a.*
Gen. *unius.*	Gen. *orum, arum, orum.*
Dat. *uni.*	Dat. *is.*
Acc. *um, am, um.*	Accuſ. *os, as, a.*
Voc. *e, a, um.*	Vocat. *i, æ, a.*
Ablat. *o, â, o.*	Ablat. *is.*

Thus are declined Totus, a, um, all. Solus, a, um, alone. Ullus, a, um, any one. Alius, a, ud, another. Alter, era, erum, *idem.* Uter, tra, trum, either. Neuter, tra, rum, neither.

Examples of Irregular Adjectives.

Nom. *Hic Celeber, hæc celebris, hoc celebre* famous.	Nom. *Hi & hæ Celebres, & hæc celebria.*
Gen. *hujus celebris.*	G. *horum, harum & horum celebrium.*
Dat. *huic celebri*	D. *his celebribus.*
Acc. *hunc & hanc celebrem, & hoc celebre.*	A. *hos & has celebres & hæc celebria.*
Voc. *O celeber celebris celebre.*	V. *O celebres & ô celebria.*
Ablat. *ab hoc hac & hoc celebri.*	A. *ab his celebribus.*

Thus

Examples of Adjectives.

Thus are declined Campeſter, of or belonging to the field. Volucer, ſwift. Celer, *idem*. Saluber, healthy. Pedeſter, of or belonging to a footman. Equeſter, of or belonging to a horſeman. Acer, eager. Paluſter, fennie. Alacer, cheerfull. Syluester, Woody.

Adjectives of three Terminations Compared.

	Singulariter	Pluraliter
N.	M. *Juſtus, ior, iſſimus,* F. *juſta ior iſſima.* N. *juſtum ius iſſimum.*	M. *Juſti iores, iſſimi.* F. *juſtæ, iores, iſſimæ.* N. *juſta, iora, iſſima.*
G.	M. *Juſti ioris iſſimi,* F. *juſtæ ioris iſſimæ.* N. *juſti ioris iſſimi.*	M. *Juſtorum iorum iſſimorum.* F. *juſtarum iorum iſſimarum.* N. *juſtorum iorum iſſimorum.*
D.	M. *Juſto iori iſſimo,* F. *juſtæ iori iſſimæ,* N. *juſto iori iſſimo.*	M. F. N. *Juſtis ioribus iſſimis.*
A.	M. *Juſtum iorem iſſimũ* F. *juſtam iorem iſſimam* N. *juſtum ius iſſimum.*	M. *Juſtos iores iſſimos* F. *juſtas iores iſſimas,* N. *juſta iora iſſima.*
V.	M. *Juſte ior iſſime,* F. *juſta ior iſſima,* N. *juſtum ius iſſimum.*	M. *Juſti iores iſſimi,* F. *juſtæ iores iſſimæ,* N. *juſta iora iſſima.*

A.

Examples of Adjectives compared.

A.	M. *Fuſto, iore* vel *iori, iſſimo.*	A.	M. F. N. *Fuſtis oribus iſſimis.*
	F. *fuſtâ, iore* vel *iorî, iſſimâ.*		
	N. *fuſto, iore* vel *iori,*		

Adjectives of two Terminations Compared,

Sing. P. C. S.		Plur. P. C. S.	
N.	M. *Levis ior iſſimus,* F. *levis ior iſſima.* N. *leve ius iſſimum.*	N.	M. *Leves iores iſſimi.* F. *leves iores iſſimæ.* N. *levia iora iſſima.*
G.	M. *Levis ioris iſſimi.* F. *levis ioris iſſime.* N. *levis ioris iſſimi.*	G.	M. *Leviũ iorũ iſſimorũ.* F. *leviũm iorũ iſſimarũ.* N *leviũ iorũ iſſimorũ.*
D.	M. *Levi iori iſſimo* F. *levi iori iſſimæ.* N. *levi iori iſſimo.*	D.	M. F. N. *Levibus ioribus iſſimis.*
A.	M. *Levem iorem iſſimum.* F. *levem iorem iſſimam,* N. *leve levius iſſimum.*	A.	M. *Leves iores iſſimos.* F. *leves iores iſſimas.* N. *levia iora iſſima.*
V.	M. *Levis ior iſſime,* F. *levis ior iſſima,* N. *leve ius iſſimum.*	V.	M. *Leves iores iſſimi.* F. *leves iores iſſimæ,* N. *levia iora iſſima.*
A.	M. *levi iori iſſimo,* F. *levi iori iſſimâ* N. *levi iori iſſimo.*	A.	M. F. N. *Levibus ioribus iſſimis.*

An

Examples of Adjectives compared.

An Adjective of three Articles is thus Compared.

	Sing. P. C. S.	Plur. P. C. S.
N.	M. *Felix icior ciſsimus,* F. *Felix icior ciſsima,* N. *felix icius ciſsimum.*	M. *Felices iores ciſsimi* F. *felices iores ciſsimæ,* N. *felicia iora ciſsima.*
G.	M. *Felicis ioris ciſsimi,* F. *felicis ioris ciſsimæ,* N. *felicis ioris ciſsimi,*	M. *Felicium iorum ciſsimorum.* F. *felicium iorum ciſsimarum.* N. *felicium iorum ciſsimorum,*
D.	M. *Felici iori ciſsimo,* F. *felici iori ciſsimæ,* N. *felici iori ciſsimo.*	M. F. N. *Felicibus ioribus ciſsimis.*
A.	M. *Felicem iorem ciſsimum,* F. *felicem iorem ciſsimam.* N. *felix icius ciſsimum.*	M. *Felices iores ciſsimos,* F. *felices iores ciſsimas,* N. *felicia iora ciſsima.*
V.	M. *Felix licior ciſsime* F. *felix icior ciſsima,* N. *felix icior ciſsimum.*	M. *Felices iores ciſsimi;* F. *felices iores ciſsimas,* N. *felicia iora ciſsima.*
A.	M. *Felice, iore vel iori, ciſsimo.* F. *felice, iore vel iori, ciſsimâ.* N. *felice, ior vel iori, ciſsimo.*	M. F. N. *Felicibus ioribus ciſsimis.*

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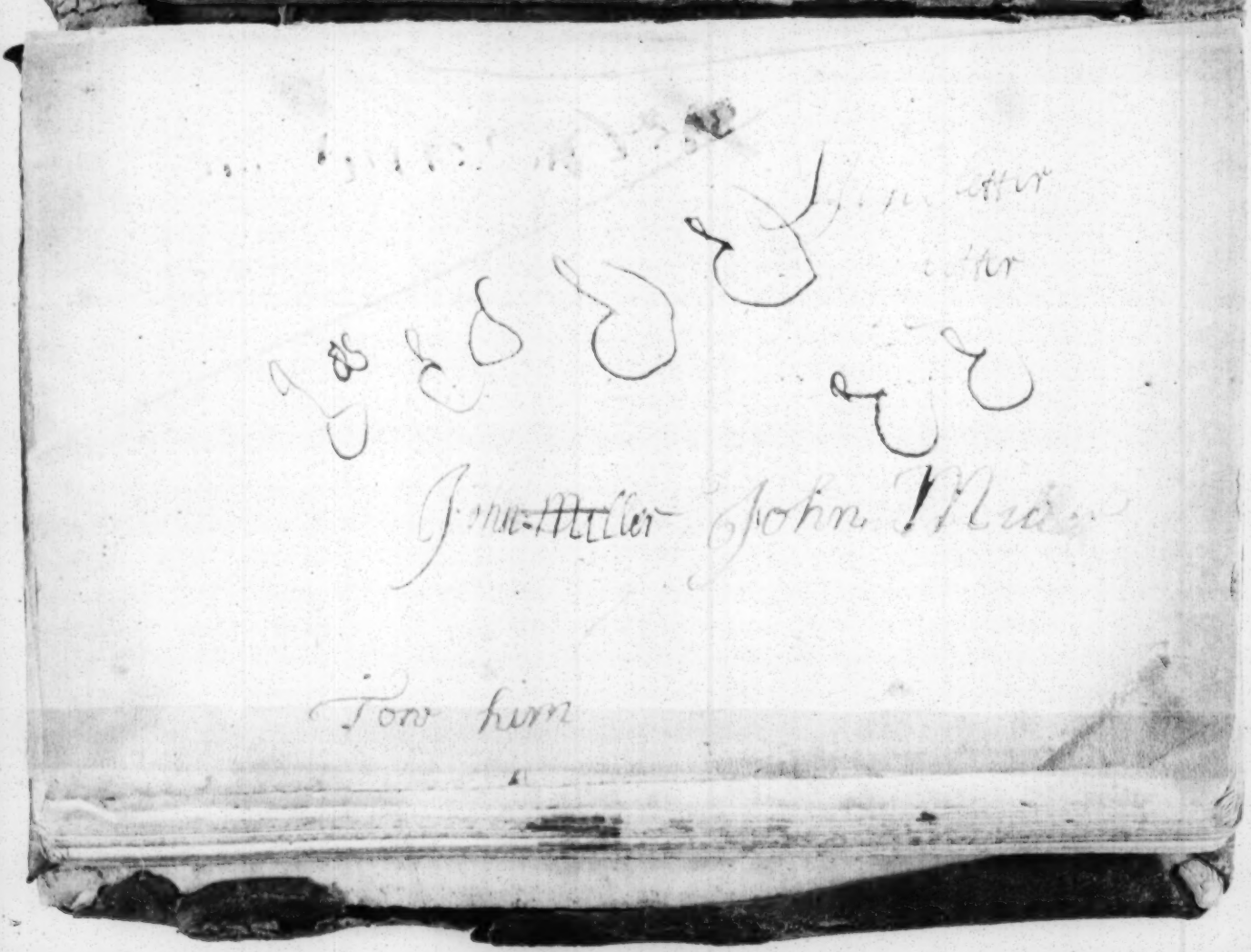

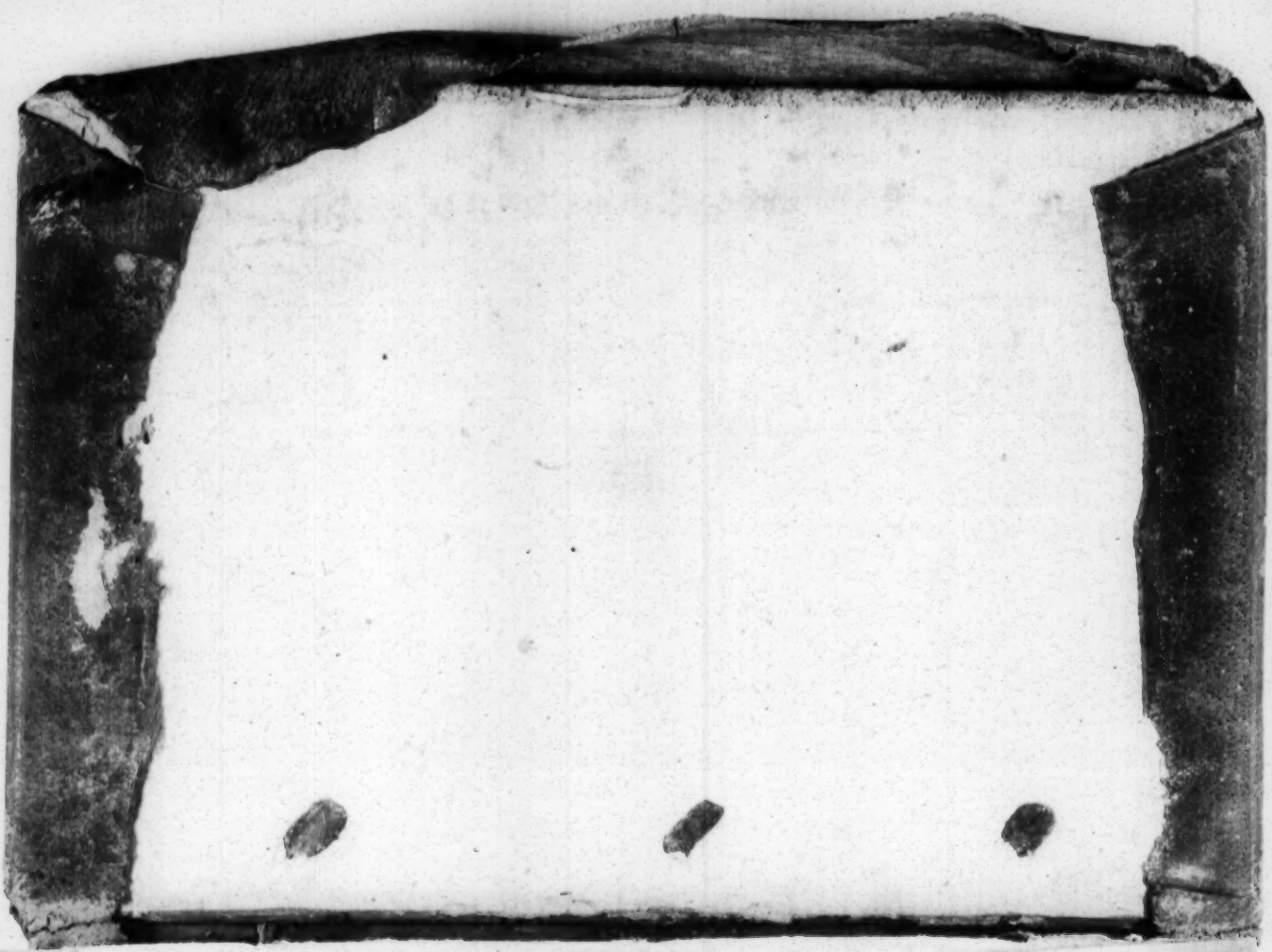

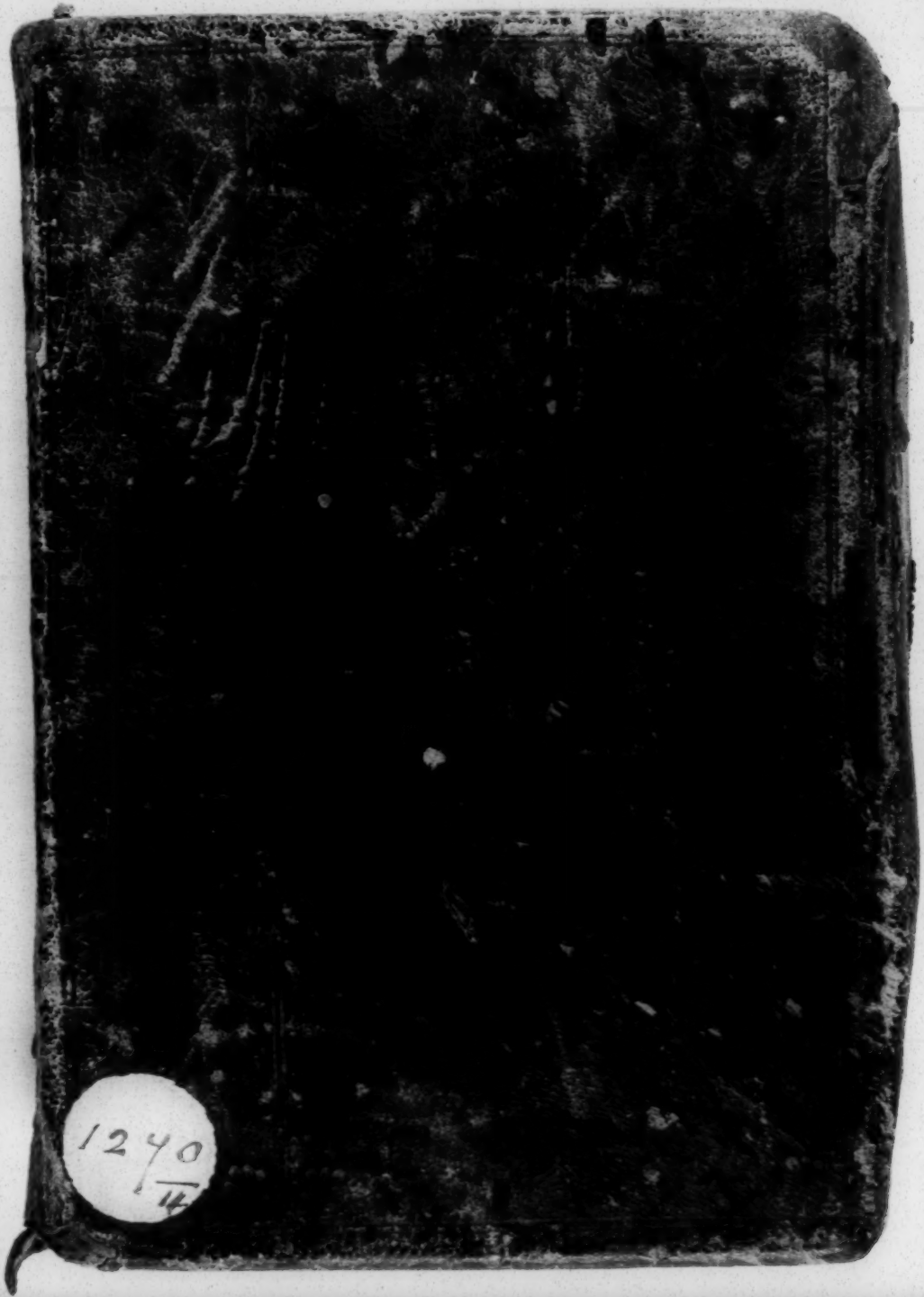
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